The Weekly Post.

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PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1874.

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THE SABBATH BELLS.

The old man sits in his easy chair,
And his ear has caught the ringing
Of many a church-bell far and near,
Their own sweet music singing
And his head sinks low on his aged breast,
While his thoughts far back are reaching
To the Sabbath morns of his boyish days,
And a mother's sacred teaching

A few years later, and lo! the bells
A merrier strain were pealing,
And heavenward bore the marriage vows
Which his manhood's joys were sealing.
But the old man's eyes were dimming now,
As memory holds before him
The sad, sad picture of later years,
When the tide of grief rolled o'er him

When the bells were tolling for loved ones gone
For the wife, for the sons and daughters,
Who, one by one, from his home went out,
And down into death's dark waters.
But the aged heart has still one joy
Which his old life daily blesses,
And his eyes grow bright and his pulses warm
'Neath a grandchild's sweet caresses.

But the old man wakes from his reverie,
And his dear old face is smiling,
While the child with her serious eyes reads on,
The Sabbath hours beguiling
Ah, bells, once more ye will ring for him,
When the heavenly hand shall sever
The cord of life, and his freed soul flies
To dwell with its own forever

HOW HE LOST HER.

I knew Margaret was engaged, but I told her that I loved her.

"I don't know what you mean, sir!" she exclaimed, with an expressive lift of the jetty eyebrows; but the liquid orbs beneath avoided mine, and that encouraged me to be saucy in turn.

"It is of no consequence that you should, of course; but you don't imagine that you were going to flirt all summer with a fellow of my stamp, and get off unsinged yourself."

"Why not?" she laughed, "You don't seem seriously damaged."

"But I am. My heart is shrivelled crisp as a wafer."

"Really? Well, I don't know what can be done about it."

"I am going to show you." And so on, for half an hour. We spoke jestingly, both of us, but the laugh with each other covered deeper feelings.

She was beautiful, my Margaret; fond of homage—as what woman is not? and accustomed to receiving it. It was not her fault, after all, that I loved her, but her glory, as an honest man's love is always a true woman's glory; and Margaret was a true woman though I had called her a flirt.

She was promised in marriage to Ross Bentley before she ever saw me; long enough. He had stopped a horse which had been running away with her, and so saved her life. When he asked her to give him what he had saved, what woman with gratitude and a whole heart would not have said "yes," as she did? Besides she loved him for aught I knew. I had seen him, and he was a handsome enough man to win a woman's love, if beauty would do it.

A handsome couple, but somehow, seeing the two together they did not seem to be fond of each other; and so I took courage. Certainly. Margaret never looked at Ross Bentley when I was by, as she had looked at me many a time that summer, as we two strolled along the beach.

Ross Bentlay once stayed a week, and went back to town. He was a man of business, keenly devoted to money making; fonder of that, I fancied, than of the beautiful woman he had won, and upon that imagining I hung another hope. Margaret was an heiress. If Margaret had been dowerless, I fancy that Mr. Bentley would never have woed her. But how to prove it.

Margaret and I did not relapse into the old fashion of strolling about the beach by moonlight after Ross Bentley had come and gone, and we stopped looking and talking nonsense, watching each other furtively. I felt confident that Margaret was wondering if I had anything to do with those moods of pensiveness which had come upon my dark eyed queen of of late.

One day I found her upon the balcony, with an open letter in her hand.

"I am a very fortunate girl," she said, glancing at the letter. "Did you know that Clark, Vernon & Co., the bankers in New York, had failed last week?"

I had heard of it.

"The bulk of my fortune was in their hands at one time. I did not know but it was still. My guardian writes to tell me, however, that he removed it months ago"

I came forward eagerly at that, extending my hand.

"Permit me to congratulate you, Miss Stone."

Margaret laughed rather confusedly as she put her little hands in mine. I saw that she was surprised at my eagerness.

"Miss Stone," said I, "did you believe me when I said that I loved you, somewhere about a month ago?"

Margaret colored vividly, as she gave me a doubting look.

"Yes. What of it? Do you want to take it back now?" she laughed.

"Not I. But in consideration of my great affection for you, I want you to do a favor for me."

"Name it," she said, looking puzzled.

"I am going up to New York to-morrow. Will you humor me by permitting me to be the bearer of a letter from yourself to Mr. Bently?"

"This is an odd request."

"I am aware of it. Will you write to Mr. Bently a letter, asking him to enquire into this matter of the bank failure, and let you know how serious a business it really is?"

"But I don't care about knowing."

"I do."

"Why not inquire yourselves then?"

"He has so much better facilities for investigation. The truth is, Miss Stone, I am very much interested in this failure, and Mr. Bentley can find out all about it for me. But I don't like to ask him to do so much for a comparative stranger."

Margaret looked doubtful still, but she wrote the letter, and I took it to the city the next day.

Ross Bentley grew slightly pale as he read.

"I suppose you know that the bulk of Miss Stone's fortune was in the hands of Clark, Vernon & Co." I carelessly observed.

"I was not aware of it." Bentley said, losing another shade of color.

"Oh, well, it was. Can anything be saved out of the crash, do you suppose?"

"Not anything, I am very sure," he stammered. And thinking he might like to meditate upon the aspect of affairs. I took my departure, saying that I would call before I went away again to take any message he might like to send.

When I called the next day he gave me a letter for Margaret; but he looked anywhere but at me as I took it.

I caught a glimpse at Margaret's blue dress on the piazza as we drove up to the hotel; and without waiting to go to my room first, I hastened to her, and gave her the letter.

Then, much as I would have liked to stay until she had read it, I had no excuse for doing so, and therefore left her. I waited with something more than curiosity for her appearance at dinner time, but she did not come at all. I ate nothing myself, and spent the evening pacing the piazza with my cigar, and watching her window. But not so much as a shadow of what I watched for crossed my vision.

Remembering Bentley's face as he gave me the letter, I could imagine that he might have written something unpleasant; but even I was not prepared for the contents of the missive Margaret placed in my hands the following morning, coming suddenly upon me where I lounged on the shore.

"I suppose that was what you went to town for," she said, with an angry scorn, under which I quailed, for I felt guilty; and as I read I winced again.

The scoundrel! A more disgraceful epistle I never persued. If Margaret had loved him ever so dearly, this would have certainly ended it. He dissolved the engagement without so much as saying "by your leave." He did indeed, say something about hastening to speak while there was yet an uncertainty as to how seriously the failure had involved other people. But that was the merest gloss, and only gave Margaret the clue to the selfish reasons for this extraordinary conduct.

I folded the letter, and gave it back to her without a remark.

"Well," she asked, "really you have nothing to say?"

"Shall I challenge him to mortal combat with horsewhips?" I inquired.

Tears of anger sparkled in Margaret's beautiful eyes.

"How could you humiliate me so?" she said.

"I? Miss Stone!"

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Gourney, she said haughtily.

"And I beg yours, Miss Stone, for meddling. I suspected Mr. Bentley, but not of anything quite so cold-blooded. Shall you break your heart about such a selfish fellow?"

"Indeed, no! but I am very angry."

"At whom? him or me?"

"At both of you."

I suppose I must have looked terribly abashed and confounded—I tried to, for she put a little hand on my arm, and then would have swiftly withdrawn it, but I captured the frail thing and held it.

"I suppose I ought to be very thankful to you," she said, struggling a little, and blushing in the most lovely manner.

If you will permit me, I will punish him for you," I said, gravely.

She looked up inquiringly.

"By marrying you?"

"Oh?"

"Don't you think it would?" I said.

"Perhaps."

We were quite sure of it the first time we chanced to meet Bentley after our marriage. His face was as good as a picture.

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THE RISING OF THE NILE.

A correspondent of the London Times writes from Alexandria, Oct. 10: At length the Nile inundation is slowly but decidedly subsiding, and although excessive, it will leave a blessing behind it far outbalancing any losses it may have caused. It was hoped that the river had reached its highest point (twenty-five pics seventeen kerats) on the 28th of September, but it soon began to rise afresh, and, finally, making in one day a sudden start of eight inches, it reached on the 5th of October the height of twenty-six and a half pics. At this point it remained stationary for two or three days, and is now gradually sinking. For nearly fifty years (perhaps even more) no such inundation has occurred, and it speaks well for the care and energy of the administration that it has been kept within bounds. Of course the wildest and most exaggerated rumors were current here, but every morning public official notice of the state of the river was given, and the authorities do not seem at any time to have lost heart. On the other hand, it is useless to depreciate the danger escaped. Had not all those concerned "fellahs" and officials alike, exerted themselves strenuously, very great losses would have occurred. As it is, Upper Egypt has suffered severely, but Lower Egypt has escaped, and, though much of the Indian corn is damaged, yet the cotton crop is intact. A large dike on the Great Canal of Zagazig gave way on the 4th of Oct., and a breach of eighty metres was formed, but by next morning twenty-four metres of it had been repaired; on the morning of the 7th it was entirely closed, and the waters that had forced a way in were circumscribed. Not less than 20,000 were occupied in this work. In a few other places slight breaches were made, and everywhere much infiltration occurred. At Kasr-el-Eni, near Cairo, the khedive in person visited a menaced spot, and was present while the earthwork was strengthened. The arrival of new cotton has naturally been retarded, and now that the river is sinking an abundant supply will soon arrive. As yet there is no certain information to be obtained respecting the damage done in Upper Egypt, but it is said to be great, and the railway for many miles has been rendered impassable.

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THE Russian Empire, according to a recent survey, includes 400,000 geographical square miles.

THE DEAD BIRD.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

Thou light-winged wand'rer of the summer air,
Thou tuneful minstrel of the thicket's shade,
To thy small nest thou shalt no more repair,
Upon whose edge thy recent flight delayed.

No more at morning shall thy swelling throat
Pour to thy tender mate the matin lay;
No more along the glade thy mellow note
Shall softly linger at the close of day.

The tiny sharer of thy mossy nest
Shall miss thee soon and call thee, but in vain,
And all unanswered, from her widowed breast
The plaintive cries shall to the wood complain.

Those helpless nestlings, for whose daily fare
Thy labor ceased not till the setting sun,
Shall vainly call upon their parents' care;
But one is left, and that the feebler one.

Though she may seek, industrious, to supply
All that her orphaned brood unheeding ask,
From morn till night about the meadows ply
With double industry her lonely task,

Oft must they know the pangs of hungry pain,
Unsheltered feel the north wind's biting breath,
Endure uncovered the descending rain
'Till rescued, mayhap, by an early death.

For thou art dead, poor little harmless bird,
Thy painted wing bears thee no more along;
The downy breast is still, where lately stirred
The breath of life, the thrill of happy song

Some untrained boy, perchance, in wanton play
Casting a careless stone, hath laid thee low,
Exulted for a moment, then away,
Thoughtless of ills that from his pleasure flow.

With cruel hand unthinking he employed
The idle missile, nor recalled again
That his light sport had wantonly destroyed
A fragile life, so happy until then.

'Twas nought to him, but to thy happy flight
A gasping breath, a fluttering fall succeeds,
And o'er thy sight the pall of lasting night
Falls, and corruption on thy beauty feeds.

Yes, little songster, life is thine no more,
Thy substance moulders to the primal clay,
But, 'mid the turf, fed by thy dusty store,
Some fair wild flower shall thrive on thy decay.

CHARLES NOBLE GREGORY.

Madison, Wisconsin, Novemeber, 2, 1874.

FASHION GOSSIP FOR BOTH SEXES.

Since the beginning of the opera season there has been a revival of light bonnets for evening wear. Ladies who do not appear in full dress at the opera wear any handsome dark suit, and brighten it by a light blue or rose bonnet; and the long-banished white bonnets are also seen again. At a late Autumn opening of fashionable millinery evening bonnets were shown made of the richest gros grain, trimmed with tulle and ostrich plumes of exactly the same shade as the gros grain. For instance, a delicate Sevres blue bonnet of gros grain has a soft puffed crown, with brim turned outward all around, and pointed higher just on the left of the middle; blue tulle of the same shade is draped closely over the crown; a twisted roll of the silk is under the brim, and is knotted on the highest part; two demi-long plumes are placed diagonally and parallel on the crown, the first beginning at the point of the brim. This exquisite bonnet preserves a single tone throughout, without contrast of flowers or lace. Another is of pale rose gros grain and velvet precisely matched in tint; an irregular puffing of silk is under the brim as a face trimming, and the two pink plumes are exquisitely curled. The greatest novelty, however, is a white gros grain bonnet, with its soft high crown veiled with white tulle, and a roll of black velvet under the brim; a cluster of dark exotic leaves is on the left side, and a long white ostrich feather sweeps over the crown and curls under the back.

The approved shape for velvet bonnets turns up in front and back, flares on the sides, and has a very ample crown. The latest idea is to put the velvet smoothly on the frame, and dispense with a band, scarf or any trimming around the crown that will conceal its shape. Thus a black velvet of this large shape has all its trimming massed in front and back, without the usual folds or twist of gros grain. Two erect loops of velvet are in front, from which springs a long black Mercutio plume that passes straight down the middle of the crown; a latticed galloon of jet is laid on the outside of the brim, but not as binding; and ten roses—some pink, others crimson, some fully blown, others only pouting buds—are showered on the front and back.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.

The changes in styles for gentlemen's clothing are easily noted, viz., coats are much longer; pantaloons are large and straight, without "spring" at the foot; vests are invariably of the material of the coat; black and very dark gray English goods are used.

The fashionable suit of black for full dress is a long swallow-tail coat of west of England cloth, rolled very low, and with fine braid on the edges. The vest of the same material is rolled low to correspond, and also has braid on the edges. The pantaloons are of the west of England doeskin, of medium size in the legs. Extremists have braid down the outer side of the pantaloons to match the coat and vest. Cloth with "imperial" finish—that is, without lustre—is chosen instead of the glossy cloths lately worn. A white folded lawn neck-tie is invariably worn with this suit.

The semi-dress suit for church, visiting, driving and the promenade has a double-breasted frock coat reaching almost to the knee. This coat is of fine English worsted, usually either black or blue, in fine diagonal lines, or else with the new crape face now given to west of England goods. The vest is always of the same material as the coat, and the fashionable finish is galloon binding. The pantaloons may also be of the same worsted, but are often of dark gray English cassimere, or else the light pearl or drab French cassimere. A second suit, between those for semi-dress and the regular business suit, has a double-breasted cut-away coat and double-breasted vest, with pantaloons of striped English cassimere.

Business suits have coat, and pantaloons alike, made of English goods in irregular plaids and broken checks. Black with white and mixed colors such as black, gray and a few threads of dull red, are most used. The coat may be either the double-breasted Newmarket coat with flaps at the waist and binding of satin braid, or else a long single-breasted coat buttoned high, or perhaps to button only two buttons, then cut away. Double-breasted refiing sacks made of dark Scotch mixtures, and cut much longer than those of two years ago, are also worn with business suits and for traveling.

Overcoats are single breasted, fly-front sacks, shaped to the figure, and long enough to reach below the knee. The material for them is Elysian fur beaver, and the prevailing colors are blue and black. Surtouts are also worn, made very long, and of fur beaver. The loose overcoat for opera wear is of the Inverness shape, with a cape in front. The long Ulster overcoat, made of dark gray mixtures, will be worn for traveling.

Shirt fronts are of plain doubled or tripple linen for general wear; for full dress two light lines of embroidery are added, or else there are medallions around the studs. Young gentlemen have tiny squares of hem-stitching and needle-work to cover an inch-wide fold down the middle of the bosom. The fashionable standing collar, called the Garrick, is of high English shape, with the points in front rolled over but not flattened. Turned-down collars have an open space in front and points of different length. The new Challenger cuff, made of four thicknesses of linen, is very wide, and is cut off in points to match the Garrick collar.

Made-up neck ties or scarfs are variations of the sailor scarf made in rich black repped silks, or else with satin face. Japanese figures, dashes or dots of red, white or blue, and sometimes two colors of dots, are used. The highland scarf has a folded wrinkled strap with long ends. The Elkhorn has a smooth flat knot curved at the top and bottom. This is handsomely made of seal brown, navy blue, or rich black silks, with figures and without. The flat folded Wellington scarf is broad but short, and exposes more of the shirt bosom than formerly. Folded white lawn ties for full dress are nearly an inch broad, and are wrought lightly with silk in each pointed end.—[Harper's Bazar.

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THE BLACK DEATH.

For several centuries after that benighted period in the world's history, denominated the Dark Ages, had begun slowly to recede in the distance, the physical habits of men through all Christendom remained shockingly dirty and slovenly, and pestilence, feeding on the loathsome filth and corruption reeking in all inhabited places, stalked to and fro over the earth, counting its slain, in every populous district, by the thousand. Early in the fourteenth century, the Black Death issued from its cradle in the Far East, swept over China, and, after transforming that country into one great charnel-house, swooped down upon Europe, and there repeated its awful work of devastation. In China its victims were estimated at 13,000,000, and, in the rest of the East, at 24,000,000. In Europe, where their numbers could be reckoned with considerable exactness, they were set down at 25,000,000. In London alone the deaths amounted to 100,000. Germany lost 1,244,434 souls, and Italy one-half of its population. Africa was not exempt from the cruel spoliation, nor any other spot of land or sea which held the treasure of human life. Ships were robbed of their crews, and drifted helplessly from shore to shore, carrying contagion wherever they touched. No place was so remote or so hidden but, where men had taken refuge there, the scourge found them out and hurried them to a terrible death. In Norway, during the four awful years between 1347 and 1351, the population was reduced from 2,000,000 to 300,000. Even Iceland, Greenland and the newly-discovered point in America called Vinland, was visited by the curse, which finally entirely cut them off from communication with other portions of the globe.

No wonder men's hearts were frozen with fear, and they fled from each other in horror when the plague spot was seen to redden on their faces. Husbands deserted their wives; mothers forsook their babes; every tie of humanity was broken and disregarded. The tainted, sickening, and dying wretch, who, in health, could boast of wealth, and friends and all the joys that both can fetch, was left to gasp his agonized breath in utter solitude and neglect. Worse than the mark of Cain was on the brow of the plague-stricken as soon as the touch of the Black Death had left its imprint on his flesh, he was a thing accursed and shunned with unreasoning terror. In the train of the plague, before and after, came storms, and floods, and earthquakes, and eruptions of volcanoes, and metaphitic airs "like a dense and awful fog" rising up to the heavens, until it seemed that the Destroying Angel, with one foot on the land and one on the sea, were pouring out the vials of his wrath upon the doomed and shuddering planet.

In the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, the Black Death again raged through Europe, but with less fury than during its first terrible invasion. Mitigatedas its virulence was, however, the tales which are told of its malignity, on these latter occasions, can scarcely be comprehended. In the latter part of the sixteenth century, the plague broke out in Bordeaux, then the residence of Montaigne, and spread thence over the whole of Guienna and Pengosa, destroying entire villages, and leaving in the region, according to Montaigne, not one in a hundred of the pupulation. "The grapes remained ungathered, the corn unreaped, and the people sat still waiting for death, none caring for anything but to get sepulture: men, while still in health, dug their own graves,—even got into them living, to escape the wild beasts. Montaigne himself saw one of his own workmen, with the last movements left to him of hands and feet, dragging the earth over himself." The population of Bordeaux was reduced, the awful season, from 40,000 to 18,000. Montaigne himself left his chateau, with his family, and traveled from place to place to keep his family out of the way of the dire destroyer.

The last visit of the plague to England was in 1663-'65, when it ravaged the entire island. In 1665, there were 590 deaths in London in the month of June, 4,129 in July, 20,046 in August, 26,230 in September, 14,373 in October, 3,449 in November, and less than 1,000 in December. In all, the deaths were nearly 70,000 during this single summer and fall. In 1720 the disease appeared for the last time in France, and destroyed nearly one-half the population of Marseilles. Seventy years later it prevailed in Russia and Poland; but, since that period, the scenes of its havoc have been confined to Egypt, Syria, Anatolia, Greece and Turkey, the borders of Russia, and the Island of Malta. It is undoubtedly owing to their improved habits of living that enlightened nations have succeeded in banishing the plague from their dominions. Free ablutions, cleanliness of person and abode, and an increasing conformance to the laws of sanity, are rendering the cities of Europe and America, in the nineteenth century, more and more secure from the destructive presence of contagious and malignant diseases.

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THE WEDDING OUTFIT OF MRS. F. D. G.

[Washington Star.]

One-half of the underclothing is of the finest linen and trimmed with hand-made embroidery; the rest of long cloth, with lace and linen trimming. The health suits or wrappers, vest and underwear are of the finest pink silk, the soft, rich, clinging fabric that is warmer and finer than worsted woven garments, made with a nicety of finish that marks all the English underwear These are in two qualities, the heavy and light silk. Some are a faint pearl color, others a pale blue tint, then a suit of peach bloom, and then a deep flesh pink.

Next comes the hosiery; and this assortment is perhaps the most complete of all, since it comprises morning, dinner, reception, carriage, promenade, and evening hose. There are silk stockings in Bayadere stripes, pearl color and pink, blue and white, gray and blue, and other mode tints. Next came a most exquisite article in lace work, a beautiful silk called the sandal lace, with clocks. There are a dozen pairs of those in all the delicate colors, and at the financial value of $12 a pair. Then a pair of while silk, ground with blue and white or lilac and white raised dots. The next relay is a pale white, with embroidered instep and a fine silken mesh. Then the promenade called the perpendicular, the stripes being of that design. To a full supply of the above is added a quantity of Irish balbriggan of the finest quality manufactured.

The white wear comprised one dozen robes de nuit of fine linen, silk, Paris muslin, fine jaconet and Lonsdale cambric, and one dozen of the best and smoothest long cloth; one dozen linen and cambric and gross cloth chemises, and one dozen ordinary fine Wamsutta, one dozen linen and lawn and muslin embroidery corset covers, and two dozen pairs of underwear of the same materials.

There are three dozen white underskirts and four very elegant robes de soir. The bridal corset was made of a piece of the white satin of the bridal dress. It had 100 bones in it, and was stitched with blue silk. A white silk corset was covered with a delicate tissue of Mechlin lace. A blue satin corset, stitched in white, and a pale lavender, stitched in blue, were among the orders, and a lace coutil completed the list. Sachets of costly and delicate perfume were stitched into the bosoms of each and ent a delicious odor.

The three dozen skirts spoken of did not include a single trained or full dress jupon. There are a dozen of those, and they are wonders of art. Puffings and embroidery alternated with tucks and ruffles. It took a whole week to laundry them, and four women working every moment with fluting scissors and embroidery irons. The room that was devoted to them looked as if a bevy of headless ghosts had entered it for a masquerade.

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HINTS ON TEA MAKING.

If the tea is desired to be of good flavor, be careful not to make it in a teapot which has been long out of use, without having previously washed it out with boiling water. This is done to remove any slight mouldiness which might be present in the vessel without being observed, and which would impart a disagreeable taste to the tea when made. Always keep the tea in a proper canister, protected from the atmosphere and from damp, otherwise it will lose the pleasant scent peculiar to good tea, and, when used, give the beverage an unpleasant flavor. For this reason be very careful, if possible, never to purchase tea which has a musty odor, even in the slighest degree, or which does not possess that agreeable scent so characteristic of tea in good condition, but which is so quickly lost by exposure to damp. In making tea, always fill up the teapot at once. By this means the whole of the theine—which is the vegetable principle on which the peculiar effects produced by tea depends—is extracted at once. This will be found much superior to the plan sometimes adopted of first wetting the tea with a small quantity of water, and then allowing it to stand before filling up the teapot. For the purpose of extracting the whole of the theine, the water should be allowed to remain in the tea for at least ten minutes before pouring it out. Be also very careful that the water employed for making tea is boiling before filling the teapot, otherwise the whole of the theine will not be extracted by the fluid, and the tea employed will not go as far as it otherwise would.—[Cassell's Household Guide.

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A COUNTRY paper tells this story of a new boy in one of the Sunday-sedools: "The precious youth was asked who made the beautiful hills about them, and replied that he did not know, as his parents moved into town only the day before."

FROM DUSK TO DAWN.

It was just at the close of a summer day,
When the fair young moon in the East was up,
And falling, as falls the peace of God,
The dew dropped balm in the wild flower's cup.

And oft such winds touched the weary brow
Of a woman who leaned on a cottage gate,
And lingered to catch the low, sweet call,
Of a late bird singing home to his mate.

From within she heard the household talk,
As if each to other were true and dear,
And after her, down the lonesome street,
Followed the sound of their mirthful cheer.

They were blest, she knew, in their homely peace—
A sad smile trembled about her mouth—
"I am glad," she said "that for some poor souls
There be full wells, though the rest have drouth."

She saw the children about the doors,
With fond, young lips for mothers to kiss,
And from every home as she passed along
She caught some cadence of household bliss.

Till she came, at last, to her own low roofs
Where she and a ghost dwelt face to face—
The ghost of her days of youth and joy,
The sole, sad guest in that lonesome place.

They talked together of all the past,
She and the ghost, in white moonlight—
Till the pale guest's face like an angel's grew,
And old time glory had made it bright.

When the new dawn rose, they both were gone—
On the bed a shape, like a woman's lay—
But she, with the ghost of the gay glad past,
To some land of shadows had wandered away.

A land where she found the lost again—
Where youth was waiting, and love was sweet,
And all the joys she had buried once,
Sprang up like blossoms beneath her feet.

FARM NOTES.

CHEAP FERTILIZER.

Road dust should be gathered before the season closes. This is often the most convenient absorbent the farmer can command, and a few barrels of it will save a large amount of ammonia in the hennery, the privy, and the stable. Hens should have a large open box full of it under cover, where they may dust themselves at their pleasure. It is an excellent thing to have in the stable, and when saturated with brine makes a valuable fertilizer. The fineness of the dust, continually ground by the iron tires and horse shoes, is one cause of its favorable action upon crops. That gathered from a clay soil is best; indeed sand, whether from the road or elsewhere, is of but little use as a deodorizer or absorbent.

KEEP THE HOGS OUT OF THE WATER.

A correspondent of the Colonial Farmer, whom the editor declares to be a practical breeder; writes that to handle hogs to the best advantage a pasture is needed of green grass—clover, blue grass and timothy—and it is best if there is no running water or stock ponds in the lot. Hogs do better where there are no branches or stock ponds to wallow in. In place thereof, have well water pumped for them. Have troughs made and nail strips across, eight inches apart, to keep the hogs from lying down in the water, and let these troughs be placed on floors, to keep them from digging up wallowing-holes. If feed be given, it should be soaked in swill barrels for twelve hours before feeding—no longer—and fed to them as drink.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

Mr. H. Hales, of New Jersey, claims to have had perfect success with such birds as he treated (in time) in the following manner: He placed the ailing birds in boxes on clean straw and cut away such feathers as had become soiled by their evacuations, and as a means of sustaining life fed them twice a day with oatmeal gruel, into which was put some finely chopped rue. This, of course, had to be poured down the throats of the sick birds. In addition, he sprinkled carbolic powder upon the straw in the boxes where the fowls were placed, dusted some into their feathers and gave them a teaspoonful or two of water slightly impregnated with carbolic acid, which can be obtained of any druggist. The ailing fowls were kept apart from those in health, and after the administration of this remedy rapidly recovered. He treated two or three dozen in this way, and thinks he should have lost all of them had they not been so treated.

SAVING CABBAGES.

The plan we have adopted for a number of years seems to answer the purpose as well as any with which we are acquainted. This we have made known on several occasions and it may not do any harm to repeat it. It is simply: Select a dry part of the garden, dig trenches of sufficient depth to receive the cabbage roots and stalks up to the head; into these trenches transplant the cabbages—heads up of course—fill in the dirt carefully about them up to the heads—plant four short posts, two of them being higher than the others to give a pitch to the roof—lay upon these a number of bean poles, and upon these throw straw, corn-fodder, or bean haulm, protecting also the sides, and your cabbages will keep until May.

Where there is a fence only two posts will be necessary, that being employed as the apex of the cover or roof.—[Germantown Telegraph.

YELLOWS IN PEACHES.

If you dig around a peach with the yellows you will be first struck with "a mushroomy" smell. Picking out the roots, and examining them with a lens, you will see millions of thread-like fibres, which are the Mycelia of fungi. These eat the young fibres, and leave only the main roots, through which all the nutriment of the plant has to be gathered; and as an old root is unable to do much more than draw in water, the tree becomes in a measure starved, and the leaves become yellow just as they would be if growing in poor soil, which, though the plant might have plenty of roots, furnished nothing for the roots to eat. To have plenty of roots and no food is equivalent to having plenty of food and no roots. The effect on the plant is just the same. Hence remedies which look to the destruction of this root parasite are employed. Hot water has done it; so has a weak solution of salt. Others have found a solution of potash succeed. The exact nature of this fungus, so far as we know, has not been investigated to entire satisfaction. Fungi are very polymorphous. This one may enter into the circulation of the plant, and exist in that case as an apparently distinct species, extending through the tissue, and destroying as it goes. This seems likely from some experiments by Mr. Thomas Taylor, of the Department of Agriculture, reported some time ago by us.—[Gardener's Monthly.

* * *

A FROG'S CRY.

A correspondent of Nature has lately made the discovery that the common frog has, besides the ordinary croak with which all are familiar, a shrill, wailing cry, which it utters when in peril. The fact was proved in the case of a frog which has taken up its abode in a heap of slates at the foot of an ivied wall in the correspondent's garden. A trio of meddlesome cats, also attached to the premises, are in the habit of teasing this frog whenever it ventures in sight, by patting it with their paws. With each blow the frightened frog drops its jaw and gives a long-drawn cry of terror. The sound frightens the cats in turn, and they shrink back in alarm, and for a few moments seem paralyzed. But, like children over ghost stories, there is an irresistible fascination in the panics of fright which they themselves provoke; and, as soon as they have recovered courage, they repeat their pats, on purpose to call out the frog's cry again and renew their own tremors. After driving the cats away and breaking up their malicious pastime, the observer has repeatedly drawn the same plaint from the frog by touching it with his hand. The cry is described as a cross between a baby's wail and the note of a penny-trumpet. They who enjoy music of the sort will be interested to learn from this that there is a new note registered in the grand symphony of Nature.

* * *

VARIETIES.

FREE LOVER—the affectionate wife who helps herself from her husband's pocket-book while he sleeps.

AND now comes a Cincinnati man with his suit for divorce on the ground that his wife insists upon sleeping in her corsets.

A "LOOKING-GLASS BIBLE" is the latest subscription book. Needless to say that young ladies are among its most enthusiastic canvassers.

THE latest fraud discovered in Chicago is that every reputed pound of baking powder is two or three ounces short in weight.

THE prevalent superstition that to spill salt is unlucky, arises from the well-known legend that Judas, the betrayer, spilled the salt at the "Last Supper."

A MAN in Rutland, eating roasted chestnuts, put a hot one between his teeth and bit. The nut thereupon exploded, and seriously burned and lacerated his mouth.

AN English girl laughs at the idea that a woman cannot live comfortably with her mother-in-law, and advertises for some good-looking young fellow to give her a chance to try the experiment.

KEEPING a stall in Faneuil Hall Market, in Boston, must be a lucrative employment, judging from the fact that $11,000 bonus is said to have been lately paid for a single stall, the lease of which had twenty-two months to run.

SOME sophomores of Bates College, Lewiston, Me., so shamefully abused a freshman in a hazing bout that he may die of his injuries. The ruffians have confessed and apologized, but will not save themselves from expulsion.

A SCHOOL HOUSE at Trucker was recently discovered to be on fire, and, as most of the water in the neighborhood was frozen a vigorous bombardment with snow-balls was tried, with the effect of putting out the fire in a very short time.

As an illustration of the kind of reasoning often heard from the lips of men when the interests of women are under discussion, Mrs. Fawcett mentions the case of an Englishman who opposed the education of women because he had tried it on his own daughter, "and it was all wasted, for, after all, she was married at nineteen!"

VAN PELT, the Ohio apostle of temperance, has gone back on himself and ordered a lot of lager:

WILMINGTON, O., Oct. 26, 1874.
Gambrinus Stock Co., Cin. O.

SIR: I start again in Buissness and would like to sell your beer. Please ship 6 doz. Botels of Beer. I shall setel our old acount. I shall start slow at first, have a good Buissness Place hear. Yours, J. C. VANPELT.

AN English lady who passed several years in Pekin, when her husband was a missionary, writes: "I and my husband have passed the greatest part of our lives as missionaries in China. We have never found it a pot of self-denial, but rather luxurious. We have the best society—learned Chinese scholars, intelligent American and English merchants and travelers. I don't find London any pleasanter. I fear there is a great deal of humbug in the popular notion of the hardships and sacrifices of missionaries."

A WEALTHY citizen of New York has a mechanical curiosity in the form of a musical tree. It is an artificial tree of about five feet high set in a large square tub of Russia leather. It looks very natural and beautiful, every leaf, spig, and twig being a solution of perfection in the workmanship of copying nature. Touch a knob on the side of the tub and instantly the tree is literally alive with birds of every imaginable hue and color, and every color represented in the rainbow. Each and every bird is going to sing, and they sing very sweetly, too, their notes blending beautifully in harmony. Touch the knob again and the birds disappear mysteriously, to reappear whenever summoned by pressure of the little gold knob.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1874.

WE have not heard of anybody selling their government bonds at a discount since the election.

THE Democrats have carried the Legislature of New York, which secures a United States Senator.

PENNSYLVANIA gains twelve members of Congress, electing seventeen out of the twenty-seven.

PENNSYLVANIA shows the largest Democratic Congressional gain of any State of the Union, electing seventeen members, a gain of twelve.

THE news catches us without a single chicken. The reader will please imagine a whole coop.—Courier-Journal.

Why bless you, we sent you seventeen the other day.

THE election and THE POST furnish the funny man of the Commercial the point for many paragraphs. It is painful for him to dress them up, however.

As Allegheny county was claimed to be the banner county in the United States for the Republican party, we claim the banner from the Democracy of the Union.

THE price of rebel flags is not quoted by the Commercial, and its stock is likely to become moth eaten, without a government appropriation. By the way, what are its figures on rebel archives since the election?"

WESTERN Pennsylvania once the Gibraltar of Radicalsm is now the stronghold of the Democracy, with a single exception sending a solid Congressional delegation.

GRANT had 16,485 majority in Allegheny county, it wore the belt but the people have selected new champions who desire to have that trophy handed over to them. We claim the banner for Allegheny county.

THE Chicago Tribune figures up a majority of eighty-three members in the next House of Representatives for the Democrats. What an "outrage," but we suppose Grant will stand it, and not order out the military.

TENANTS won't take New Orleans houses rent free and agree to pay the taxes. It will be the same in Pittsburgh if the Municipal Hall Ring is allowed to continue a few years longer. The plundered tax-payers must look to it.

AND now the Leader is offering excuses why the Credit Mobilier Salary Grab Party was so overwhelmingly defeated. The organs should tell the truth. It's all in a nut-shell; because the nominees of the Democracy received the most votes.

THE Philadelphia Press places Allegheny county in the Republican column, estimated 1,800 majority. We give Latta, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, according to our figures, 2,582, and Allegheny belongs in the Democratic column.

GRANT'S new organ, the N. Y. Republic, says that "Allegheny county did the disgraceful work, and bears the stigma of treason." Such language to those Republicans who helped to defeat the nominees of the Ring thieves will hardly succeed in driving them back to the ranks of the corrupt combination.

THERE is another Congressman to elect in Allegheny county on the North Side. McJunkin, the present member having been elected Judge, has resigned, and his successor in the Twenty-third district must be chosen at a special election. Who will be the candidate? Will Butler county lay in her claim, and will anybody oppose it?

WE do not want to be considered inquisitive but we would like to know if the Dispatch still believes in its following appeal to its readers to vote the Ring ticket, which it put forth a few days prior to the election:

> The election will have an important bearing on the interests of the country at large. It will tell whether we are alive to our individual interests, and are willing to *surrender all that we gained by the war.*

WE are sensibly affected by the numerous commendations which have reached us from Republicans on the course of THE POST in treating the result as a victory of right over wrong, as a rebuke springing from the body of the people to the insolence of office and overbearing tyranny of the Ring, in which thousands of Republicans joined by voting discretly, and thousands of others consenting by remaining away from the polls. We shall endeavor to preserve in others the same moderation we feel ourselves and promote to the extent of our power, harmony and good feeling toward all our fellow citizens.

THE thorough organization of the Reform Democracy of Allegheny county, with the accession of the Liberal and Independent Republicans, brought about the astonishing results of last Tuesday. To the untiring perseverance and personal attention and efforts of James Irvin, Esq., the Vice Chairman of the County Committee, this thoroughness of organization is mainly due. From the opening to the closing of the campaign, Mr. Irvin was at his post, attending to the details of the organization, and placing the real issues of the campaign before the people. He was ably seconded by George H. Kuhn, Esq., the very efficient Chief Secretary and T. J. O'Leary, Esq., the Assistant Secretary. Great credit is also due to the heads and members of all the Auxiliary Committees in the wards, boroughs and townships. They ought to remember the results of a thorough organization in all future campaigns.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

While it is yet perhaps too soon to enter into a discussion of the city canvass, it is well enough to spend a few thoughts upon it. At the approaching municipal election, the host of incompetents who now disgrace the city in the Council chambers must be made to take back seats, and worthy men put in their places. Business men of honesty and capacity in the various wards must consent to take seats in Councils, instead of permitting scalawags and men who have no interests at stake to rule and despoil the city.

The whole battle was not fought and won, so far as this city is concerned, on Tuesday last. The men who destroyed the State Ring on that day must now join hands and wipe the City Ring out of existence. We shall favor the election only of men who are known to be free from the corrupting influences of this Ring which has plundered the taxpayers, and whoever they may be, and wherever they may stand as candidates, we shall do our best to secure their election.

Nothing short of a revolution in the city government will do. The Ring must be dug up root and branch, and the cowering fear and abject promises of Ringsters to reform their conduct must not be heeded. There is to be no forgiveness for them they must all walk the plank. There are honest men enough to fill the offices, and the time has now come when they must answer to the call of the people.

The revelations made by the investigating Committees of Councils, shows that the whole city government is rotten to its utmost foundation. Impending ruin can only be averted by revolutionizing the city government at the earliest possible moment Honest, substantial citizens must be consent to go to Councils and serve upon the Committees that spend hundreds of thousands and millions of dollars. There has been money enough wasted. Its destination must be traced and its waste stopped in the future.

WORK FOR CONGRESS.

There is plenty of work for the incoming Congress, but whether it will recognize the fact and take hold of it earnestly and to a good purpose is quite another question, and one which, judging by the past action of the present membership, that is not likely to be answered satisfactorily. It is a fact long since fully recognized by the people that the first session of the Forty-third Congress was frittered away by the Radical members in arranging matters so as to secure their own re-election, or to advance the interests of their party, no serious attention being paid to the wants of their constituents. The second session, we fear, will be almost entirely devoted to a skillful covering up of the misdeeds of the party managers, running through a long series of years, so as to escape the retribution of the people, which was indicated by the late elections.

Fifteen months of business stagnation has seriously crippled many of the leading industries of the people, and the authors of these public misfortunes, instead of frankly recognizing their errors and setting about correcting them, spent their time in trying to convince the people that those who complained of and pointed them out, would only make things worse if they were placed in power. The verdict of the people was that they did not believe any such stuff, but even this emphatic declaration will not be likely to have much force with Congress as it is at present constituted.

Although the people have taken a long stride in the direction of reform and practically secured relief, it will not come in the present, and they will necessarilly have to wait until the future bears fruit. The barren fig tree of Radicalism that overtops the Forty-third Congress is not likely to yield them anything but withered leaves and juiceless husks. If, indeed, a spirit of revenge does not sieze upon the Forty-third Congress, it will be well for the people. The latter very properly had no regard for the feelings of the former when they went to the polls in October and November, and it need not be a matter of surprise if a rebuked Congress turns upon the people and attempts to open the floodgates of disaster. First, as a matter of pure and undulterated revenge; and second, to demonstrate to the people that their independence only got them into a worse condition of affairs.

A Congress that did not hesitate to secure its own selfish ends, and ignore every essential public interest, will not hesitate to follow a course that will result in positive injury to a constituency that has repudiated its members. As it is, the people can only hope that the present Congress will do something to restore a better condition of affairs, and trust to time and results to determine whether these hopes were substantial or mere delusions.

There must be a change in the financial policy of the government. The interests of landholding monopolists must no longer be made paramount to the interests of the millions whose labor and produce, and upon whose shoulders rest all the burdens of the government, and who deserve generous and liberal treatment not only as a matter of right and justice, but as a means of enabling them to stand up under the burdens, which, under the best of circumstances, they are compelled to bear. For years the millions who labor have not been taken into account, while the thousands, who profit and grow rich upon this labor have been made the wards of the government, and have been hedged in and panoplied by monopolies, when they were amply able to take care of themselves.

The financial policy has been moulded entirely in the interest of the favored few who are already rich, while the general drift of national legislation has been to enable them to more completely absorb the substance of the millions and build up a moneyed aristocracy. The result was exactly what might have been expected by the wise statesman. Universal distress spread over the land, industry ceased to thrive, the laboring man was first deprived of employment and then of the comforts of life, while the rich monopolist, safe from the hand of want, complacently surveyed the scene.

Congress must undo all this evil and ill-advised work before prosperity is again restored to this country which is now entering upon its second year of destructive stagnation. If the present Congress will not do it, then the people will have to wait and depend upon the next for relief. It matters not who may bring relief to a suffering people, it can only be accomplished by a Radical change in national legislation, and a policy of finances that is not in the interest of a favored class. Favoritism is the bane of every free government, and is sure to sap its foundations if persisted in. During the past ten years we have had more to fear from government favoritism than from all other causes combined. It is calculated to build up an aristocracy based upon money, and whenever that becomes firmly established the spirit of free government departs and though the forms may remain, nothing else is left.

There is nothing to hinder us from national greatness and unbounded prosperity but bad statesmanship and official selfishness. These we have had in abundance of late and we are now reaping the natural outgrowth of the infliction. We must go to the root and dig up and cast out this growth of evil. It was sown and nurtured in Congress, and in Congress the work of reform must be inaugurated. This is the verdict of the people at the late elections, who after a long and patient watching of promises made and broken, were at last forced to take strong and unmistakable grounds in their own defence. Their demands may be slighted and ignored for a little while, but their determination will never be baulked. There is nothing more terribly grand than a free people when once aroused to a full sense of their wrongs, and a full realization of the acts of their unfaithful public servants. Let Congress digest this fact and take hold of the work before it.

THE WEEK OF JUBILEE.

This has been indeed a week of jubilee for the people of the whole countay. While the general result of Tuesday's election was not wholly unexpected, the completeness of the revolution from Boston Harbor, to the Delta of the Mississippi and the Rio Grande, took all men by surprise. The people rejoice and well may they rejoice over the completeness of the the victory.

If it had not been decisive, the Third Term abomination, and the Federal corruption which branching out from Washington has permeated the whole land, would have still lived to vex the people and unsettle the country. But as it is, they are dead past all hope of resuscitation. Overweening ambition and official corruption in its most dangerous form have been put down so emphatically, that there are none left even to mourn in public over their miserable graves.

It is not strange, then, that the people should join in a general rejoicing over their great deliverance from a danger that at last came to be properly estimated. Now that the people are once more triumphant over a combination of party leaders, who have betrayed every sacred trust reposed in them by their constituents, the public will be able to judge correctly of the injury that has been done, and set about repairing it. This cannot be done in a day. It will take years to build up what such men as Butler and Morton and Carpenter and Conkling and Cameron have torn down.

But all these injuries will be repaired in time. The grand old Ship of State has been badly abused, her spars have been broken and her rigging dismantled, but her keel is yet as sound as when she was first launched upon the political ocean. New artisans and new armorers will set her trim and put her before the winds that will waft her on her grand career, the fairest and proudest barque that ever spread her canvass to the breeze.

In a few weeks, or months at most, we will begin to reap the benefits of the November elections. Public confidence will be restored, and the people knowing their own invincible strength, will rely on it. The predictions of bankruptcy and ruin, made by the clamorous horde of Federal officeholders, to frighten the people and prevent them from recording their honest opinions at the polls, will prove false, and a feeling of relief and security will bring with it a flaw of prosperous industry and well paid labor and ample employment.

Whether the Forty-third Congress will do its duty, and take such action as will relieve the people from their present financial distresses, or undertake to wreak revenge upon them remains to be seen. They may do the latter, for a large number of the present Congress were personally repudiated at the late elections. But we warn them now that it will be an evil day for them when they undertake to revenge themselves upon the people for their votes on last Tuesday.

The last session of the Forty-third Congress will be more carefully watched than was the first session. Hitherto, the people have only murmured and spoke in gentle tones of admonition to the men who compose it. Last Tuesday they spoke with the voice of seven-fold thunder, and if the Forty-third Congress is wise, it will heed their words. If they pass unheeded, it will meet with a mightier whirlwind of wrath.

IMITATING THE PITTSBURGH RING TACTICS.

The fraud attempted by the Ring leaders in calling a meeting for the improvement of the Ohio river, when their real object was to get an endorsement for their candidates for Congress has been imitated at Atlanta, Georgia, and as here, succeeded in raising great indigation among the citizens. A cotemporary says:

> During the recent convention of locomotive engineers at Altanta, Ga., a number of the citizens tendered them a complimentary dinner. A railroad company, however, contrived so have its name engraved on the invitations as if it, and not the citizens, had provided the good cheer, and now the local newspapers are full of letters from indignant subscribers to the dinner fund, who demand some explanation of or apology for the deception practiced.

Such disreputable practices always turn to the discomfiture of their unprincipled projectors. For evidence of which witness the returns for Negley and Bayne.

COCHRAN ELECTED.

Hon. A. G. Cochran is elected to Congress in the Twenty-third district by one hundred and forty-nine majority. This gives both Congressmen, Hopkins and Cochran, to the Democracy in the banner Radical county in the Union, which gave Grant over twelve thousand majority. We claim the belt.

ANOTHER CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CAPTURED.

A special telegram from Greenville, informs us that Dr. A. G. Egbert has been elected in the Twenty-seventh Congressional District, by a majority of twelve. The district is composed of the counties of Erie, Warren and Venango, and usually gives Republican majorities. All honor to the west which sends a solid delegation save Wallace, Republican, elected in the Twenty-fourth district.

ACCORDING to a N. Y. Tribune's Washington correspondent, the President talks more freely of the third term than he has ever done before, and repudiates the whole attempt to get up a third term issue as a colossal joke. We hardly suppose his friends will see it in that light. The same correspondent says:

> The President, in conversation with his friends, ascribes as one of the principal causes of the late Republican defeat, the Civil Rights bill, the social equality features of which he regards as distasteful to the whole people of the country. His conversation leaves little doubt of his purpose to veto the bill if the House should undertake to pass it at the next session. He regards the reverses as only temporary, and believes that the present Congress can do much before the 4th of March to win back the confidence of the people. He does not look upon the result of the elections as in any sense a censure upon his acts.

The last sentence would indicate that Grant was either very stupid or very drunk.

THE Ring organs of this city shall not be allowed to drop the fact that they were all in favor of the Ring ticket as a whole. The Dispatch, Telegraph and Leader opposed Onslow and Jeremy, but they supported all the rest of the ticket. Neither of them can claim any credit for the overthrow of the Ring. They used all their limited influence to pull the Ring ticket through. But it would not surprise us if the thick and thin Gazette would next claim that it was its influence that defeated the Ring. Its claim is as good as any of the rest of them.

THE Ring organs admit on Saturday morning the loss of the State, Legislature and this county, which they could just as well here done of Wednesday morning, as did THE POST. The Republican party can have but little confidence in the judgment or political safety of its organs in claiming results, at variance with figures, accessible to less instructed sources. Did they mean to deceive or was it simply blundering ignorance? They certainly did not estimate the drift of pubiic opinion before the election or wilfully misrepresented it. How is it?

THE N. Y. Evening Post says "the people have used them (the Democracy) as an instrument to chastise the Republicans." Well, as you please, but it must be admitted that the instrument was very effective and that all honest men should continue to use it until every Radical Ring is smashed and every thieving office-holder is decapitated. The Democracy everywhere are perfectly willing to be used for such grand and noble purposes.

THE CHRISTIAN SOLDIER HOWARD

[Chicago Times.]

It has been ascertained that the Christian soldier, O. O. Howard, while in charge of the funds of the freedman's bureau, invested considerable money in United States bonds, and used the interest for the replacement of funds stolen by himself and his subordinates. It amounted simply to the theft of the interest money. The law officers of the government claim that a criminal prosecution is barred by the statute of limitations, but Howard is still liable for the money, which can be recovered in a civil suit. The speculations of this hypocritical knave, who steals the livery of heaven to serve the devil in, are about as numerous as were the stealings of Boss Tweed. But Tweed did not profess extraordinary godliness, and his sins are far easier to forgive than are those of the knave Howard.

MINOR NOTES.

BOTTLED at last.

OH, but isn't it nice?

GOD said, "Let there be light," and there was light.

SOUTHERN outrages? No, bub, you won't hear of any more.

THE news for Massachusetts is what "takes the starch right out."

CHICKENS now roost high in twenty-four States of the Democratic Union.

RUSSELL ERRETT is not rushing around now enquiring who John Miller is. He knows.

THE Courier-Journal thinks that Thanksgiving will mean something this year.

GRANT to Dix! If any man attempts to mention a third term shoot him on the spot.

THE Democratic days have come, the saddest of the year. [All the Republican Papers.]

ISN'T THE POST enjoying itself, though. —Commercial.

"You bet."

"RING the bell softly there's crape on the door," is a Cincinnati Times election headline.

RISE up, James H. Hopkins and A G. Cochran. Sit down James S. Negley and Thos. M. Bayne.

A GREAT many distinguished thieves, hitherto Republicans, are preparing to join the Democracy.—N. Y. Sun.

A NEW YORK astrologer predicts that President Grant will be impeached or die before completing his term of office.

THE New York Sun says: "It will now be in order for Horatio Seymour to be chosen to the Senate.

KANSAS gives a Republican majority of 10,000, but the party loses one Congressman also in that State.

THE faces of Democrats and Independent Republicans show that they are as happy as clams at high tide.

THERE is no use in saying it is not much of a flood. Michigan and Minnesota have Democratic Legislatures.

A NEW epithet is wanted. It won't do to call a majority of Massachusetts' voters "copperheads."—Chicago Times.

THE POST claimed fourteen Democratic Congressmen in this State ten days ago. It missed it three. There are seventeen.

BY the recent elections according to the Courier-Journal, "We catch them out of a United States Senator in twelve States."

WELL, we don't blame THE POST for feeling awfully jolly.—Commercial.

Nor do we blame the Commercial for feeling so awfully sad.

UNDER Grant the number of Federal officeholders has increased from 54,207 to 86,660. What would be the increase under a third term?

SOUND the bold anthem; the war dogs are howling;
The proud bird of liberty screams through the air!

CHARLES P. THOMPSON, the man who has beaten Butler, is described as "an earnest War Democrat while Butler was still on the fence."

WITHIN two years the name of Democratic government will become a mephitic satire.—Commercial.

Mephitic is good.

CORRESPONDENCE from Washington contain the information that the President declined to receive visitors on Wednesday. He was indisposed.

GRANT speaking of a third term, said he put himself in the hands of the people. Well, the people have handled him rather roughly.

THE elections are a severe rebuke to Butlerism, wherever found and by whomsoever upheld. They should teach political managers that corrupt and impudent men in the long run do not succeed with the people.—Chicago Tribune.

LET there be no foolishness over our victory. Steady's the word. A party may be seriously demoralized by success. This is but the beginning of the end, not the end. The meaning of it is that we have yet a country to govern and to save.—Courier-Journal.

THE father of the Republican party said in a great anti-Grant speech: "I stood by the cradle of the Republican party; let me not follow its hearse." God spared Charles Sumner from hearing that Massachusetts, in 1874, became a Democratic State.—Cin. Enquirer.

GENERAL GRANT remarks that the example of so illustrious a soldier and statesman as Mr. George Washington is binding on him, and notwithstanding Tuesday's flattering invitations he must decline to entertain for a moment the thought of a Third term.—Chicago Times.

WITH the exception of Secretary Belknap, we believe there is not to-day in the Cabinet of President Grant a single member whose own State supports the Administration. That tells the whole story. The popular repudiation is complete and absolute.—N. Y. Tribune.

PENNSYLVANIA the dearly-beloved, is among the faithless. The Congressional delegation from that State will be composed of seventeen Democrats and ten Republicans. "The Governor," says the dispatches, "is probably Republican."—Chicago Tribune.

MR. RUSSELL, a well-known and prominent Republican in Jeffersonville, Ind., states that he labored for thirty years to help free the negroes, but now since they have commenced to vote the Democratic ticket, as they did in Alabama and Louisiana Tuesday, he would labor thirty years longer to put them back in slavery.

THE people of Vermont and Rhode Island are mad over the result of last Tuesday's elections. They would like to vote over so as to go with the crowd. However, we are willing that they should remain as they are. We must have somebody against us.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

EVERY State, except one, that has a representative in Grant's Cabinet has repudiated Grantism and Grant's administration. That exception is Iowa. The wave has just reached that State, and borne down one Administration candidate for Congress. One year more and that State will wheel into line.—World.

N. Y. SUN: "Is it not about time that President Grant should give his promising son Fred another jump in the way of promotion? He has only about two years more in the White House, and he can hardly push the youth up to the rank of major-general before his term expires, unless he begins to send him ahead again pretty soon.

A SIGNIFICANT result of the Democratic victory in Georgia is that a number of Louisville merchants received orders from their customers in that State by telegraph yesterday to a larger extent than any day for months past. Their correspondents, expressing their joy over the result, felt that peace and prosperity were now assured.—Courier-Journal.

CHARLES P. THOMPSON, who has been elected from the Essex District to succeed Gen. Butler, is an unequivocal Democrat. The intention of the voters in that district was pretty plainly expressed. As between a corrupt Republican and an honest Democrat, they preferred the Democrat. Butler's defeat is perfectly overwhelming. He is a broken man politically.

IT was very easy at one time to explain the elections lost to the Grant party. Where has "inflation" gone? And what has become of "popular repudiation?" And where is the talk about the "off year," and victories signifying nothing? We hear nothing of all these. It is a right square, fair, backing down and going up. The backbone is broken.—Balt. Gazette.

THERE seems to be an impression among many persons that the members of Congress elected on Tuesday last will take their seats in December next. This of course, is an error. The term of the present Congress does not expire until the fourth of March next, consequently, unless an extra session of Congress is called by Grant at the close of the present Congress, the new members chosen on Tuesday will not enter upon their legislative duties until the first Monday in December, 1875.

MONTGOMERY (Ala.) Advertiser: "The thanks of the State are due those five hundred colored men, in this city, and all others elsewhere, who united with the white people in their demand for good government and reform. They will be remembered and with gratitude—and they will also be protected. This was the dawn of genuine freedom to the colored race. They have been in mental and moral slavery ever since the war. We hail with joy this dawn of their deliverance."

A SPECIAL dispatch from Washington says that the Kellogg party have elected four members of Congress. The political character of the local representatives of the state and of the State Treasurer is of more importance to the people of Louisiana than that of the men sent to Washington. We hope that the apparent fairness of the election will not be impaired by an attempt on the part of Kellogg's adherents to miscount the ballots cast. That would produce mischief to an incalculable extent.—N. Y. Post.

IN reply to a recent invitation to make a political speech, Hon. Hershel V. Johnson wrote:

> "I duly appreciate the compliment involved in such an invitation by so many of the most worthy and intelligent citizens of Augusta, and, therefore, it is with the more regret that I am compelled to say, in reply, that, in conformity to a rule which I have adopted since I have been clothed with judicial functions not to participate in the discussion of the political questions of the day, I can not comply with your request."

A WASHINGTON telegram on the night of the election says:

> The politicians in the Administration feel the result most keenly, but the President receives the returns with stolid indifference. The dispatches received by the Republican Committees and also those received by the correspondents on the Row, are regularly transmitted to him as fast as received. He reads them all but throws them carelessly aside, little interested in the result. Several members of the Cabinet were with him during the evening, but others went to the theater or visited the newspaper offices.

THE following dispatch from Jno. Forsyth, editor of the Mobile Register was received too late to be read before the meeting of the Manhattan club:

> "Tell the Manhattan Club that Alabama has elected a Democratic Governor, Supreme Court and State officers. All these by at least ten thousand majority, making a gain over the last election of eighteen thousand votes. We have elected six Democratic Congressmen, and in the city and county of Mobile the whole Democratic ticket wins by a majority of seventeen hundred votes. The Legislature also is largely Democratic. The people are overjoyed at their deliverance.
>
> JOHN FORSYTH."

JOHNSON'S CYCLOPEDIA.

We have before us the first volume of Johnson's New Cyclopedia, a handsome work of 1,700 pages. This work is the crystalization of the ideas of the late distinguished American journalist and author, Horace Greeley, as to the wants of the public for a comprehensive Cyclopedia in literature, art, science and miscellaneous matters. Mr. A. J. Johnson, the publisher of the work, is among the most distinguished publishers of standard works in the country, and was long the intimate friend of Mr. Greeley.

During the continuance of their acquaintance, Mr. Greeley conceived the idea of compiling and publishing the present Cyclopedia, and he gave it the ripest thoughts of his later years. Although Mr. Greeley did not live to see the completion of his great work, he died with the satisfactory knowledge, that his plan and ideas would be minutely carried out by Mr. Johnson and the corps of distinguished assistants by whom he had surrounded himself, during the earlier part of the year 1872 and previously. To them Mr. Greeley had fully imparted all the salient objects he had in view; and the volume now before us shows conclusively that they have carried out his plans and ideas.

Three years of patient, conscientious and discriminating labor have been bestowed upon the present volume. The second will be issued from the press in 1875, and the third and last in 1876. The three volumes together will form the most compact and comprehensive Cyclopedia in the English language.

The present Editor-in-Chief, is that distinguished scholar, Frederick A. P. Barnard, S. T. D., L. L. D., L. H. D., M. N. A. S., President of Columbia College, New York, and Arnold Guyot, Ph. D., L. L D., M. N. A. S., as noted scholars as our country has ever produced; these are supported by over twenty associate and assistant editors, each one being of the highest order of talent in his profession, and included such names as Woolsey, Dwight, Chandler, Drislee, Krauth, Seelye, Stevens, Summers, etc., etc., each one taking an active and important share in the labor necessary to insure perfection in their several departments. These men are aided in their labor by contributions from writers of eminence and distinguished merit in all parts of the country. Prof. Archibald A. Hodge, S. T. D., Professor of Theology in the Allegheny Seminary, contributes six pages on Calvanism, not only by way of a general review, but as regards local features and historical facts. Henry Morton, the learned scientist contributes an able article on Electricity. C. F. Chandler has an article on Chemistry, "America's prodigy," Edward D. Cope, on Comparative Anatomy, Prof. Guyot on The Earth, and Henry Hartshorn on Evolution. And yet these are but a few names among the several hundred distinguished scholars whose names appear at the end of important articles on Art, Science, Literature, Mechanics, Geography, Biography, etc., etc., etc., in this and succeeding volumes.

There are more than four hundred and fifty men of letters, connected with the press and in other walks of literature, art and science, in all the principal centres of population in the country, who have furnished clear and succinct accounts of the history and peculiarities of their respective sections, which constitute one of the rare and valuable features of the book. Our own city is well written up by a gentleman, who is conversant with its history and interests.

No man in the country more fully understood the great value of a Cyclopedia giving succinct and reliable information on all subjects than Horace Greeley. His long and distinguished career as the leading journalist of his age, not only taught him the value of such a work, but showed him the one great lack in English and especially American literature. To remedy this defect, and to fill the hiatus, Mr. Greeley conceived the idea which is embraced in the work now under consideration. The Rev. Wm. H. Hornblower, D. D. Professor in the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny City, having examined the first volume says that "it is literally a "treasury of knowledge". While not intended as a substitute for other Cyclopedias, it contains information on such a variety of subjects, not usually found within the compass of such works that it may be regarded as a valuable supplement with which even literary men cannot dispense; and for business, practical men, and men who can afford only one such costly work of reference, or have not time to consult others, it promises to be the best cyclopedia in the English language

Other of our distinguished scholars have examined the work, and testify to its excellence and conpendiousness. Prof. George Woods, D. D. Chancellor of the Western University, writes to the publisher that he has examined with care the "New Universal Cyclopedia, and find it" to be a "scientific and popular treasury of useful knowledge, and as such, well suited to the people and also equally well adapted to the scholar and professional man. The editors and authors of the important articles are among the most accomplished scholars, in their departments, in our own and other countries and are the highest authorities on the subjects on which they write. The novel feature, in such a work, of giving the names of the writers, will enable the intelligent reader to judge of the value of the authority. The clearness, conciseness, and at the same time the completeness of the articles; the binding, of the most durable kind, and the extremely low price, for a work containing so much valuable knowledge, so ably prepared, render this work the best of the kind ever, within my knowledge, offered to the public, and cannot fail to secure for it a wide circulation." Any one who will examine for himself will find that Prof. Woods does not over-rate the merits of the work.

Professor M. W. Jacobus D.D. L. L.D., of the Theological Seminary of Allegheny city after a critical examination of the first volume; says that he was "agreeablo surprised to find such a wealth of valuable material compacted within the covers of this "Universal Cyclopedia." It well answers the admirable purpose of the editors to make it a manual for most convenient use, to be at the elbow for most familiar reference. The names of the distinguished Editors-in-Chief, as well as of the several Associate Editors, had prepared us to expect much; but we find more than we had expected within this compass. Everything cannot be set forth in full under such limitation of space and cost; but comparing it with Appleton's last edition on our shelves, we find thirty additional geographical items on one page of this work, taken at random; and on the next page eight additional items here, historical geographical and botanical, between two words. And as yet we have found no item in Appleton's not found in this, though there may be such. We write this as part of our testimony to the very valuable and wonderfully complete material to be found in this Cyclopedia, justifying the epithet of "Universal." No less enthusiastic is the opinion of Prof. S. J. Wilson, D. D. of the same institution of learning who says that "the aim of the publisher is to make a Cyclopedia which shall contain the greatest amount of accurate information, on a wide range of subjects in the most condensed and available form. Thus far the plan has been carried out with a remarkable degree of success. I know of no single volume which gives so much varied and valuable information in the same space as this volume gives." If we so desired, we might add to these testimonials equally flattering ones from the leading men of letters in all parts of the country.

No library will be complete without this Cyclopedia, when the remaining volumes are published, and the rising generation will have ample cause to be grateful to the broad and liberal mind of Horace Greeley that conceived and matured the plan of this work, and the distinguished gentlemen who successfully executed it. Mr. James C. Purdy, long and favorably known in connection with the press of this city, has the agency for the sale of the work in this county and vicinity. He will afford our citizens ample opportunities to judge for themselves as to the merits of the great work of which he is the immediate representative. In clearness of print, typographical execution and quality of binding, the book has but few equals and no superiors, so that both the intrinsic and extrinsic merits of the work are of the very highest order.

THAT DESPAIRING HOWL TO KEEP THE THIEVES IN POWER.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

> Not only are the United States securities held largely abroad, but hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of railroad, State, and municipal bonds are now in foreign hands, which, if a Democratic victory should be obtained to-day, would almost certainly be sent back to the United States for redemption, glutting the markets, depressing securities to a merely nominal value, and paralyzing every department of industry.—[Pittsburgh Commercial, Nov. 2.

Government bonds of different issues were yesterday sold in New York at higher prices than they have been quoted previously during the past six months.

YOUNG AGAIN.

I'm growing old, but what of that!
The winter snows are in my hair,
And like an antiquated cat
I love my fire and easy chair.

To sit and think, and read the news
Through pebbles twain that bridge my nose,
A matted stool beneath my shoes,
To coax the dull blood to my toes.

I'm growing old but what of that!
Each fading sense, each twinge of pain,
But tells me with familiar chat
I'm coming to my youth again.

And bids me joy that changes stern
Renews, revives the meanest thing
That life is born when grasses turn,
That out of winter leaps the spring.

And such a spring! Rejoice, oh me!
That age and mildew pass away,
That a brief cycle sets me free
To launch into unfading day.

The snow shall shade from out my hair,
Dim eyes and weakness flee with pain,
Heart's ease the wrinkled brow repair,
And all my youth come back again.

Night flames his wings and turns to-day,
'Mid joy and bells the heart is born;
Though all things seem to pass away,
To all shall come another morn,

Him we call Death, with kindly hand,
Plants all the daisies of the plain,
And when o'er me he waves his wand,
I shall renew my youth again.

THE LATEST FASHIONS.

NOVELTIES FOR STREET SUITS.

A favorite dress for street wear is a camel's hair polonaise of very dark shaded brown plaid or blocks, with a skirt of seal brown silk simply trimmed with a single shirred silk flounce widely bound with the plaid wool. The polonaise should be very long, with French backs, and loose front belted, and open below the waist. A cuff of each fabric—silk and camel's hair—trims the sleeves; there is also a standing collar of the silk, some silk loops behind, and a three-inch bias band of silk edges the whole polonaise. Tortoise shell buttons.

PLAITED BASQUES.

The side-plaited basques, so easily made that ladies make them at home, are now seen on many handsome suits of camel's-hair and silk. Plaid, checked, or striped camel's-hair is chosen for the plaited waist and over-skirt, while the sleeves and lower skirt are of silk. Shaded brown and gray plaids are usually associated with brown or black silks, but the stylish innovation is to use bottle green, navy blue, or violet silks for this purpose. For instance, a novel combination is ecru plaid camel's-hair for the plaited basque and long apron over-skirt with sleeves and skirt of dark myrtle green that is almost black.

Black cashmere is also made in side-plaited basques, and worn with an overskirt of the same edged with jet fringe. This makes a pretty home toilette for morning, and can be completed by any partly worn black silk skirt retrimmed with a single flounce of cashmere edged with a side plaiting of gros grain.

CASHMERE OVER-GARMENTS.

More dressy black cashmere garments are basques and deep aprons with gros grain sashes and elaborate jet garniture. They cost when imported from $125 to $175. The jet braid is sewed on in vermicelli patterns, or else the beads are sewed on in figures like embroidery, or Titan braid is used in points and beaded on the edge.

The newest drap d'ete mantles are simple round capes, not belted, and reaching just below the waist. They are almost covered with jet embroidery wrought in lines that extend from the collar down, and are bordered with a band of ostrich feathers and jet fringe or else thread lace.

HOW TO TRIM APRON FRONTS.

The long apron fronts of overshirts are now the objective points for trimming. There is a fancy for trimming these aprons with three curved or horizontal rows that give the effect of borders for three aprons. Black cashmere over-skirts have three rows of jet fringe headed by passementerie across the apron front, and dividing it into three equal tiers. Plain colored camel's-hair aprons have three bias bands of plaid curved across them. Tall ladies are especially pleased with this trimming. Short ladies, and particularly those with very long waists, use perpendicular rows of jet galloon on the apron to give the appearance of greater length below the waist. Very slender figures use the triple apron, which is three short aprons overlapping each other, edged with fringe, and draped or festooned across the front breadths. The best plan for those who are too stout is to have five bias bands of velvet sewed down the front breadths of the lower skirt from the belt to the flounce at the foot, and thus dispense with a separate apron.

Some novel suggestions for trimming black silks are the shirred band on the wrists, the folded collar, the lapped sash breadths and jet fringe about the neck.

SLEEVES.

Lengthwise trimmings on sleeves are found on many imported dresses, but will not be generally used, as they are unbecoming to long, thin arms. These have the outside seam scalloped, and a button and button-hole in each scallop; or else there is a soft puff of the material of the trimming set in the outer seam from armhole to wrist. Horizontal bands of braid or of bias silk or velvet are placed around sleeves to give the effect of a short, plump arm.

BONNETS.

Syringa is the appropriate name given to the rich creamy white gros grain now fashionably used on black and dark-colored velvet bonnets for receptions and the opera. The novel idea is to use this syringa faille to form scarf strings that cross behind the neck, pass round it, and are fastened in front in the way white tulle is now worn. These two strings are each a yard long and three-sixteenths of a yard wide, with the raw edges raveled slightly to form fringe. There are also embossed and fringed scarfs of white, and colors used for trimming velvet bonnets. A seal brown velvet bonnet has the folded Charlotte Corday crown extended to form a cape; syringa facings are in the frilled front, and the long scarf strings are of the same white gros grain. A compact and distinguished-looking hat of black velvet has the white scarf around the crown edged with Valenciennes lace. A soft-petaled pink rose droops at the back, and a black plume sweeps over the crown. Another black velvet with stylish white garniture has a cap crown, with the ruffled front lined with syringa faille and crepe lisse plaiting; a single white rose with clustered leaves is in front, and two white ostrich tips trim the crown; strings of black velvet. A deep marine blue velvet has two white tips in front and a pendent white rose behind. The halo brim is faced with white gros grain, a deep blue bow is placed on the brim, and the scarf strings are of syringa faille. Lighter-colored bonnets also have white accessories. A full-dress bonnet of pearl gray velvet has the crown draped by a white brocaded scarf richly fringed.

The most youthful-looking black velvet bonnet for general wear have flaring halo brims turned straight up around the head, flaring outward, and adorned in front with a rose cluster, or else a velvet bow. If it is more becoming to the face the cluster may be set slightly on one side of the face, but the shapes with brims turned up on one side of the head are seldom used for velvet, though still popular in felt undress hats. A roll of black velvet or colored velvet clinging closely to the head is placed under these flaring brims. Cardinal and clear blue are most used for velvet rolls and bows on black velvet hats. Ladies who make their own hats should buy this halo-brim shape, and cover it all, both brim and crown, as smoothly as possible with black velvet. Then fold bias black gros grain carelessly around the crown, with perhaps a loop or two just behind or on the left side, but the outline and compactness of shape must not be destroyed. Two short black ostrich feathers begin directly in front, just behind the brim, and fall back on the crown. A roll of velvet and gros grain twisted together is sewed just below the brim, and clasps the head. Thus far the hat is all black, but variety can be given by placing just in front the rose clusters or bows already mentioned.

Half-mourning bonnets are of heavily repped black silk, made with the prevailing halo brim, though with soft crowns. A jet ornament is laid on the bow that trims the middle of the front, and short black plumes start from beneath this bow and curve backward amidst the careless puffs of the crown.—[Harper's Bazar.

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FANCY WORK WITH AUTUMN LEAVES.

The bright tints of autumn leaves are very lovely for ornamenting our parlors, boudoirs, and dining tables. Brackets and picture frames can also be adorned with them, and they add greatly to the beauty of one's surroundings. Collect a large quantity, combining every hue, from crimson to scarlet, from scarlet to yellow, and from yellow to green. The red beech and the beautifully variegated sumach are very desirable, as also are the oak and ferns, but the maple exceeds them all in the great variety of its tints, and the various sizes of its leaves. Smooth every leaf on the wrong side, with a moderately warm iron, holding it upon the leaf only a minute. Then take a camel's hair pencil, and a little olive oil, and carefully brush over every part of the leaf. Place them on a flat surface to dry, and let them remain until the next day. For wiring these leaves into garlands, &c., or for preparing them for boquets, take the fine green-covered reel wire, such as is always used in manufacturing wax flowers and attach it around the stem, first laying it so that it will extend the entire length of the leaf to support it. Afterwards wind around each stem to conceal the wire, either narrow strips of green tissue paper, or brown Berlin worsted, and join the leaves together in sprays; of course the individual leaves on each spray must be of the same species. Prepare a large number of these sprays mounted on wires, and then arrange them in vases, about picture frames, over mirrors, and as ornaments to lace curtains, and your apartments will present a festive appearance, although the dreary winter weather has browned the face of nature. Oak leaves, acorns, and brightly colored beans, gummed upon a card-board frame; will make handsome corner brackets, or wall pockets and vases to hold your beautiful leaves. The acorns and beans ought first to be cut in half, when used for this purpose.—[Country Gentleman.

ANCIENT RINGS.

One of the most interesting of the historical rings that have come down to our times is the signet one of Mary Queen of Scots, which is now in the British Museum. The general opinion is that this was her nuptial ring when she was married to Darnley. Another celebrated ring is the one Queen Elizabeth is supposed to have sent to the Earl of Essex, but which, as all know, he failed to receive. It is of gold, with the Queen's head cut on onyx, and is now in the possession of the Rev. Lord John Thyme, a descendent from Essex's daughter. In 1765, in the prison where John Bunyan was once confined, was found a ring bearing his initials, "J. B." and also an engraving of a death's head. This ring, after passing through several hands, finally came into the possession of a curate of Elstow, where Bunyan was born. The signet ring of Caesar Borgia was on exhibition a few years ago at a meeting of the British Archæological Association. It is gold, slightly enameled, with the date "1503," and a motto on the inside. At the back is a slide, within which, it is related, he carried the poison he was in the habit of dropping into the wine of his guests.

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AN EX-EXECUTIONER.

Figaro's reporter always saw at the Paris executions an old man dressed in black, of distinguished appearance, and who always took an intense interest in all the details, and was on familiar terms with all the functionaries. For a long time the reporter was mystified, and finally resorted to an interview. His man proved to be an ex-dignitary of the guillotine. He had been the assistant for many years of Heindreich, the former executioner. He attends the executions out of a feeling of "home-sickness for his ancient occupation." He finds the present executions only so-so, and says that Heindreich was more distingue. In his retirement he has made himself a little guillotine, and guillotines rats and mice at his home, No. 131 Boulevard Mont Parnasse.

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The yield of fruit in Rhode Island this year surpasses that of almost any other in the history of the state, and the people have hopes that they are regaining the reputation for fruit-raising they once had. Besides the larger varieties, there will be a considerable crop of cultivated cranberries, the towns of Exeter and Richmond alone contributing probably eight or ten thousand bushels.

THE BLIGHTED FLOWER,

A bud grew in a forest wild,
Where all was darkly lone and drear,
It was the brooklet's cherished child,
Who charmed it with its laughter clear,
It oped its leaflets day by day
And showed its colors, pink and white;
Its heart a jewelled chalice gay,
Half mocked the sunbeams golden light.

And there in all its solitude,
It shed its fragrance on the air,
The star-light gazed with eyes subdued,
Upon its fragile love, so fair.
A poet passed and soon the rose,
Transplanted to another breast,
Was sighing for the earth's repose,
And faded whilst his hand caressed.

But ere it in its sorrow died,
The poet sang in mournful strains,
Oh! flower of nature by your side
I lay my trust in grief and pain.
You withered and my hope is dead,
My heart is sore with sorrows spell,
And here I leave you on you bed,
Of Death and Peace; farewell! farewell!

MINNIE J. OWREY.

THE RECENT ENGLISH EXPLOSION.

In an article on this subject, in its issue of Oct. 19, the London Times has the following: "The effects of the explosion upon health have slowly developed. The shock has had its chief effect in aggravating existing illnesses or in retarding the recovery of sufferers. Dr. Collins and Dr. Allen have each recorded the death of a gentleman, and the death of a child of 20 months, who was a patient of Dr. Holland's, has also been mentioned. The report of Mr. Bell, District Medical Officer, is that old people and children suffered less than people in middle life. Hysterical epilepsy and nervous insomnia are now frequently coming under notice. Yesterday Mr. Bell was sent for to see a servant, living near the Marlborough road station, who had had repeated and frequent epileptiform attacks, and who said that since the explosion she had constantly heard organs playing and trains running in her head. Palpitation of the heart, particularly in those who were previously known to be suffering from organic disease, is now common, and is accompanied by a tendency to passive local congestions and hemorrhages. A patient living in Townshend road, and suffering from fatty heart, has been ever since in a dangerously excited state, and cannot be kept calm without sedatives. A well-known writer, who is an aged man, is being treated for concussion of the spine, with paralysis. His bed was placed against a wall, and the wall was driven in against it. In a case of dropsy from acute inflammation of the kidneys, the roof was lifted from the sufferers cottage, and the cold has made him much worse. People who at first congratulated themselves on their strength of mind in regard to the accident complain now of palpitation, depression of spirits, inability to take food, or sleeplessness. More than one man of business of middle age complains of pains in the head and chest, and the sleeplessness which is so common is usually accompanied by severe pains in the temples, and sometimes in the eyes. Dr. Holland and Mr. Bell have attended several cases in which delirium, or a tendency to insanity, has been developed. Mr. Britton mentions several instances in which the recovery of mothers from their confinement has been retarded, and disease has supervened. In one instance the shock and chill have been followed by erysipelas. In two cases, laborers who went to work after the explosion have returned for medical advice. In one of these Dr. Holland found the man, on whom a door-post had fallen, to have had his ribs broken. The same gentleman is attending children who cannot sleep, but jump and start at every sound, and treated on the morning of the explosion two bad stabs in the leg and throat, and two fractures of the collar-bone. The inquiry into the explosion had resulted in the following verdict: 'We find that Charles Buxton, Jonathan Holloway, and William Taylor came to their deaths by an explosion on board the Tilbury. That the said explosion was caused by the ignition of the vapor of benzoline by a fire or light in the cabin on board the Tilbury. That in the stowage and transport of the barge the Grand Junction Canal Company omitted proper precaution, and were guilty of gross negligence, and that the existing statutory laws are entirely inadequate to secure public safety in these matters.' "

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THE VENDOME COLUMN.

[London Globe.]

The Vendome Column is finished. All that is wanting now is the statue, but that will have to await political events. It would be manifestly absurd to place any other statue on a monument dedicated to Napoleon than one of the Emperor. Moreover, the vote of the Assembly decided that the "column should be restored to its former state." But it is impossible to predict what folly the French may commit. A French paper gives a romantic account of the statue, well known to Englishmen, which surmounted the column under the Second Empire. Originally the work of Chaudet, it was removed in 1815 to be melted down, and to furnish the bronze for the statue of Henry IV. The workmen, then Bonapartists, clubbed together to buy bronze to replace the metal which was sacred to them, and with which they made several reduced copies of the original statue. It is said that ten of these statuettes are to this day in the left leg of the good King Henry. The Victory, which the Emperor held in his hand, escaped the breaking up and was discovered some years afterward. In 1832 the statue was replaced, but it was the Emperor as the "Little Corporal," who in singularly bad taste figured on the summit of a column which is an imitation of the pillar of Trajan at Rome. When Napoleon III. wished to restore the work of Chaudet, it was intrusted to M. Dumont, who was fortunate enough to be able to replace the original Victory in Cæsar's hand. After the overthrow of the column, by the Communists, all the pieces of the statue were recovered except the Victory. A complete model, however, exists in the artist's studia. The rebuilding of the column began eighteen months ago, and has cost 150,000 francs, the sum voted for it, besides a supplementary sum for paving. Seven hundred pieces of bronze had to be pieced together again, and each plate was made good separately. Here a nose had to be replaced, or a leg, or an entire figure. So exceptional is this kind of work, that there is no precise term in art or manufactures to describe it adequately. It is not unlikely that the Parisians, delighted at seeing one of their most beautiful monuments restored to them almost uninjured, may hasten on the rebuilding of the Tuileries and Hotel de Ville.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

From the London Academy, news has been received by telegraph of the safe arrival of the Merope at Christchurch, New Zealand, with the Transit of Venus party on board. The Sandwich Islands and the Rodriguez expeditions have also reached their destination without any casualty. At the latter island some difficulty was experienced in landing the instruments and heavy stores, as the coral reefs prevented Her Majesty's ship Shearwater from approaching the land, but eventually the instruments were landed without damage, and hoisted by means of shears to the selected site. Since then the Shearwater has made a trip from Mauritus and back with forty-two chronometers, which Lord Lindsay lent for the purpose, and it is proposed to repeat this operation, so that the difference of longitude between Rodriguez and Mauritius will be determined within a fraction of a second. Mauritius has been connected with Aden by Mr. Gill by means of the same forty-two chronometers, and the longitude of the latter place will be determined with great accuracy by submarine cable, the section from Suez to Aden having been already done by Mr. Gill. A submarine cable, between Maritius and Aden (the weak link in this chain of longitudes) will be laid down within a twelvemonth, and when this is done the longitude of the Mauritius group of stations will be determined to a tenth of a second, thus constituting them a firstrate group of Delislean stations. The Kerguelen party have left Cape Town for Kerguelen Island after some delay caused by the breaking down of the vessel which was to have carried them; but they will have ample time to erect their observatories before Dec. 8. While at Cape Town the Rev. Father Perry gave an interesting lecture to a large audience on the Transit of Venus. The members of the Egyptian expedition are expected to reach Alexandria by the end of this month, their preparations not requiring so much time as in the case of other parties.

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HEAD DRAPERY.

The Paris fashion writer in the London Hornet says: "A great many ladies also, now that the cold weather has set in, are fixing long tulle scarfs to the back of their bonnets, and then tie them under the chin in a large bow and long flowing ends. When in white tulle these scarf strings are very becoming, and also take the place of cravats. Each end is about a metre and a half long: so that it takes three metres of tulle, at the least, to make these scarfs. They are fastened under the crown at the back and are pinned away from the face with jet or tortoise-shell pins. Many ladies prefer black lace scarfs instead of white tulle. Black lace is more economical, and when the bonnet is all black, with perhaps a single rose at the side, these black lace scarves give quite a Spanish look to the face. I have even seen some worn thrown back a second time. For instance, after the scarfs have been well pinned back from the face with black jet pins, they are loosely crossed over the shoulders, where they are invisibly pinned to prevent them from flying out of place. To make this arrangement look well, however, great care must be taken to have the folds of the scarfs prettily arranged in front, that the head may appear to peep out of a cloud of lace. If well arranged, it is most poetic and becoming, otherwise, however, the effect will be spoiled, and instead of an elegant appearance, it will look ungraceful and old fashioned; for something of the kind has long been worn on hats at the seaside. But then only one scarf was used, and this was twisted round the neck; now two scarfs are used, which, when properly arranged, give a charming look to the head."

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MAKING CAMELS USEFUL IN WASHOE.

[Church Union.]

Upon a ranch in Nevada, on the Carson river, there is a herd of twenty-six camels, all but two of which were bred and raised in Nevada. Some years ago nine or ten camels were imported into that State, but of these only two lived to become acclimated, and from this pair have been raised twenty-four animals. The men who have them are Frenchmen, who had formerly some experience with camels in Europe. They find no difficulty in rearing them, and can now show twenty-four fine, healthy animals, all of Washoe growth. The camel may now be said to be thoroughly acclimated. The owners of the herd find it no more difficult to breed and rear them than would be experienced with the same number of goats or donkeys. The ranch upon which they are kept is sandy and sterile in the extreme, yet the animals feast and grow fat on such prickly shrubs and bitter weeds as no other animal would touch. When left to themselves their great delight, after filling themselves with the coarse herbage of the desert, is to lie and roll in the hot sand. They are used in carrying salt to the mills on the river from the marshes lying in the desert some sixty miles eastward. Some of the animals easily carry 1,000 pounds on their backs.

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A JAPANESE STREET SCENE.

A writer on Japan says: "I shall never forget the sport that a Parisian fellow-passenger and I had the first trip we made in a ginrickasha through the Japanese quarter of Yokohama. The most sedate Judge could not help laughing to be dragged about like a big baby in a fancily-painted baby-wagon. Down narrow streets we went, through crowds of men, women, and numberless children, the coolies shouting out to clear the way, and never seeming to tire of the work. Married women, with shaved eyebrows and blackened teeth, carried their babies strapped to their back, and went chattering along as gayly as can be imagined; young Japanese maidens smiled flirtatiously at the French Count as well they might; men and women displayed their wares for sale on the streets and in the shops, and everybody seemed happy. The tea-houses were crowded, and the silk stores and lacquer-ware shops were bright with beautiful goods. Here a crowd would be gathered to listen to the singing of professional musicians (and such heathenish singing, too!), and in another place some eloquent stump-speaker would be making up faces and telling lies, just as stump-speakers do elsewhere. Such a gay, happy, simple people I never saw before. Everybody smiles, everybody bows pleasantly, and acknowledges the courtesy with a most gracious manner."

THE GOLDEN SUNSET.

The golden sea its mirror spreads
Beneath the golden skies,
And but a narrow strip between
Of land and shadow lies.

The cloud-like rocks, the rock-like clouds.
Dissolved in glory float,
And midway of the radiant flood,
Hangs silently the boat.

The sea is but another sky,
The sky a sea as well,
And which is earth, and which is heavens,
The eye can scarcely tell.

So when for us life's evening hour
Soft passing shall decend,
May glory born of earth and heaven,
The earth and heavens blend;

Flooded with peace the spirit float,
With silent rapture glow,
Till where earth ends and heaven begins
The soul shall scarcely know.

—Samuel Longfellow.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

The Duke was a great diner-out, and nothing gave him more pleasure than being called upon to take the chair at any of the annual festivals in aid of some popular charity; but although the toast which he had to propose was written down for him on a slip of paper, he very frequently contrived quite to forget what it really was, or managed to mix it up with some other subject in a manner which was highly entertaining to the audience. Thus, if he happened to preside at a dinner given at Willis' Rooms in aid of the Newsvenders' Benevolent Association, flushed with the juice of the grape, the Duke, rising, would deliver himself as follows:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It is now my agreeable duty to propose to you the toast of the evening. We are met here to promote the objects of a most useful society, one which has done a vast amount of good in this metropolis upon highly-interesting occasions, and helped many worthy fellow-creatures at a period of great anxiety and peril. Ladies and gentlemen, we are deeply indebted to this most benevolent society. I beg, therefore, to propose health, prosperity, and success to the Lying-in-Hospital."

At this juncture some friendly bystander would pluck the orator by the sleeve, and remind him that it was not the Lying-in-Hospital the claims of which he was there to advocate, but the Newsvenders' Benevolent Association. Then the Duke, taking up his parable, would go blundering on, mixing the two up together in a manner highly comical.

"Ahem, ladies and gentlemen, I find I have rather exceeded my duty on this occasion in advocating the claims of the Lying-in Hospital; it is certainly an admirable institution,—no better; without it we should probably not have so many newsvenders, and without these useful members of society how should we get our morning papers? I drink prosperity, therefore to the Blind Asylum,—I beg pardon, I mean the Newsvenders' Benevolent Association,—and may they long discharge the duties they owe to society, by taking care of those unfortunates who find themselves in an interesting condition." [Immense applause and laughter.]—Belgravia.

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HOW SHE CHANGED HER MIND.

The Troy Whig of Tuesday relates the following: "For the past two years or more a young French shoemaker, who resides on Second street, near Jackson, has been keeping company with a French girl, whose father is a boss carpenter, residing on First street, near Jackson. The young man proposed matrimony to the girl, but as her parents objected on account of the young man having no money, she also declined the proposition. The young man, becoming disheartened, left for Canada to seek his fortune, but as luck did not smile on him, after three weeks' absence, he returned to this city and again called on the girl. He was met with a cold reception, but it was no disappointment to him. He, however, got up courage enough to propose a second time, and to his great surprise the girl suddenly changed her mind and consented. The time for the nuptial ceremony was fixed for one night last week. At the time appointed the groom, bridesmaid, and groomsman made their appearance, and were soon met by the expected bride. The four then started for the French church, where the ceremony was to be performed. When they arrived at the church the girl refused to enter and have the ceremony performed. She said she loved her intended, but as her parents were opposed to the union she would not do an act which was contrary to their wishes. The intended husband became indignant when he heard this, and demanded the presents (consisting of jewelry, etc.,) which he had given her. The girl complied with his request for the jewelry, and handed over the presents. The party then separated and left for their homes.

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A MOTHER'S PEDESTRIAN FEAT.

A woman in South Carolina has just performed a more remarkable pedestrian feat than that recorded of the young officer who walked from Aldershot to London and back in seventeen hours. This lady, by name Mrs. Francis Baldwin, living at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains, in Oconee county, walked the other day from her home to the house of her father, near Pendleton, a distance of thirty-four miles, carrying her baby six months old, weighing twenty-one pounds in her arms. She left home about six in the morning, and reached her father's house about five in the afternoon, making an average of a little over three miles an hour for eleven consecutive hours, over a mountainous, hilly, and rough road, with the thermometer standing at 96 degrees most of the time. The feat was not performed for a wager; not a sixpence of money reached the pocket of the pedestrian. No other motive prompted her to exercise her walking powers but parental affection. The pleasure of seeing her father and mother outweighed all personal considerations of physical fatigue. Taking into account the sex of the performer, the weight carried, the distance, the time, the nature of the road, the temperature of the weather, and the absence of any exciting motive, this walk is supposed to be "without a parallel in the history of pedestrianism." Mrs. Baldwin is about twenty-six years of age, rather below medium height, though thick set, and the mother of four children.—[Scotchman.

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In France a farmer found a little gypsy girl of 11 years in the road. She said her sister had deserted her. Out of pity, he took her home, and two weeks later she ran away with his baby, 8 months old.

CLERICAL WHISKERS AND APPAREL.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "During the sitting of the Church Congress at Brighton, recently, the clergymen who thronged the pavilion and afterwards filled the streets arrayed in garments of every style, exhibited at the same time the boundless variety of whisker for which English churchmen are so justly celebrated. In some instances there were closely shorn cheeks, cropped hair, and a bald spot about the poll not altogether natural; here there was a triangular whisker whose base is formed by a line drawn from ear to mouth; there was the fashionable drooping favori, and then the military moustache, the peaked imperial, and the flowing beard, all of every color and shade. As to cravats, there were ancient ties with voluminous folds and, perhaps, a frilled shirt, there were chokers of the usual cut and there were all-rounders, implying it is supposed, extreme theological views. The waistcoats were mostly of the M. B. pattern but there were some of a lay type probably covering the breasts of broad churchmen. Coats varied, from the abbreviated shooting jacket, savoring of the stable, and giving rise to suspicions that the wearer might own race-horses, to the Noah's ark pattern which touched the ground. But it was in the hat that all interest was centred. Here probably was the true marriage of the outward with inward: here was the flag under which the craft sailed! The Bishops, of course carried their shovel hats, as Bishops only can. But there were respectable chimney-pots, flabby wide awakes, with broad brims, and others with a little button at the lop, and capiines round it.

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DENTAL PARASITES.

If all were aware of the fact that both vegetables and animals effect a lodgement in the interstices of unclean teeth, and flourish in that situation, there would be a more universal and rigorous administration of the tooth-brush than at present prevails. To be sure, the vegetable and animals parasites that thrive in the mouth are very minute—microscopical in fact; but the very idea, in its most shadowy presentation, is repugnant to a refined taste. One of the plants most commonly found in the teeth, and the most fruitful cause of caries, is the Lepiothrix buccalis. It is a little affair, but has no simpler name to go by. Its favorite locality is in the openings between the teeth. When acids taken with food or medicines, or secreted abnormally by the mouth itself, have softened the enamel of the teeth; this fungus acts with great rapidity in effecting the decay of the teeth. The ordinary means of cleaning the teeth do not affect the parasitic growth, but soapy water appears to destroy them. Dr. Demitt, an authority in dentistry, recommends that the teeth be brushed at least twice a day with a fine powder and a little soap. The brush should be soft, with the hairs not too finely set, in order that they may penetrate into the interstices of the teeth.

STRANGE EFFECT OF MATRIMONY.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph writes: "A strange incident is reported from Lyons, of which I first heard some days ago, without crediting it. On the 6th of October two young people were married in that town. Within a few hours of the ceremony they became insensible, and have remained so ever since. The Lyonese doctors have exhausted their science in this case, and the luckless pair, though alive yet, are evidently sinking from mere starvation. There can be no question but that some narcotic of the most violent class has been given them probably as a joke. To-day we are told that a young man, apprenticed to a chemist, has been arrested on suspicion. But it is believed that several of the marriage guests bore part in the affair, which was meant as a jest only."

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A LIQUOR SELLER'S DEFENSE.

The San Francisco Alta says: A man tried in Toulumme county, California, lately for selling wine to the Indians, sought to escape punishment on the ground that the liquid he sold as wine was really a mixture of water, vinegar and sugar. He failed to prove this averment; but he called attention to the fact that on a previous occasion he had been tried for selling whisky, which proved, on examination, to be water, vinegar and cayenne pepper. So it seems to be a crime to sell the genuine article, and no crime to sell a fraudulent imitation. A man proves that he has been guilty of a greater offense to escape punishment for a smaller one."

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VARIETIES.

A PREPARATION warranted to banish wrinkles is among the latest of the toilette delusions.

AN actor in New York recently retired from the theatre at which he was engaged, rather than shave off his mustache.

A SCHOOLBOY spelled "sob," and then defined it thus: "It means when a feller don't want to cry and it bursts out itself."

A FIRM in Reading, Pa., promises to distribute 100 loaves of bread per week among the poor of that city during the coming winter.

IT is stated that four hundred applications have been made for patents for inventions and improvements in telegraphy, during the past two months.

IT is estimated that the world consumes annually 250,000,000 pounds of tea and 718,000,000 pounds of coffee annually. China furnishes almost all the tea, and Brazil the coffee.

FRENCH politeness at the benefit of Mlle. Dejazet. "What age is she?" said a republican, "she looks still so young." "Citizen," responded the person addressed, "in a little while she will be twenty—for the fourth time."

AN experienced railroad man estimates that it should take a loaded freight train forty-two minutes to pass through the Hoosac tunnel, when in complete running order.

IN different parts of Kansas forest and fruit trees have put forth new leaves, while many of the latter class are in bloom, and in some instances have small specimens of fruit upon them.

THEY are going to try and put a stop in Germany to the sale of so-called "soothing-syrups" for infants. Physicians assert that more babies are killed by these concoctions than by disease.

SOME of the Western villages have improvement associations, their mission being to plant trees and otherwise beautify the streets. Every member does a specified amount of work, or has it done by his agent.

AN old gentleman in Stowe, Vt., tells how he broke off drinking liquor. Every time he took a drink he would drop a shot into the glass, and as it filled up his potations grew gradually smaller and finally ceased altogether.

PHILOLOGY is beginning to upset some of the myths of the past. One of these represents the heroes of Scandinavian mythology drinking from the skulls of their slain enemies. Later investigation proves the word taken for skulls to mean horns of beasts slain in the hunt.

A FOP once bothered one of the Rothschild by boasting of a set of malachite studs he had just bought, and asking the great banker if he did not admire them. "Oh, yes," says Rothschild, "very pretty, indeed; I've got a mantelpiece like that at home." —[Harper's Magazine.

THE Manual Labor School for poor children which is to be maintained in Albemarle county, Virginia, is to be established as soon as the buildings can be prepared. The fund of this school is over $800,000, and was devoted to this purpose by will of the donor, a Mr. Miller.

LAWYER—How do you identify this handkerchief? Witness—By its general appearance, and the fact that I have others like it. Counsel (cutely) —That's no proof, for I have got one just like it in my pocket. Witness (innocently)—I don't doubt that, as I had more than one of the same sort stolen.

A MAN on Long Island, famous for his hogs, was asked what was the secret of his success. He answered: "I always choose a good-natured pig. Those that when they eat are constantly running from one trough to another and knocking their snouts against the next pig I sell to my neighbors, who don't know better than to buy such troublesome animals, while my contented pigs get fat."

A SWINDLE originating in New York has been practiced in many other places. A store is rented—usually a small one, or a second floor room—and fitted up with shelving and what purports to be a stock of perfumery and toilet articles. Next an advertisement appears, offering the business for sale. The purchaser pays $500 or more, and finds, after the flight of the swindlers, that the stock consists mainly of boxes handsomely labelled and filled with blocks of wood.

MRS. SANDERSON keeps a large boarding-house in Albany. Two years ago she had three sons, the oldest of whom was seventeen years old. One of the boarders, a girl of twenty, eloped with him, and Mrs. Sanderson was seriously discommoded by the lack of his services. She took heart, however, as her next son began to fill the place of the lost one. A week ago there was another elopement. She had but one son left, and to protect him she vows she will board no women.

THE cremation of Lady Dilke's body, which took place in Dresden a few days since, was adopted in obedience to the urgent entreaty of the lady in question, to whom the idea of burial was repugnant, and whose last wishes her surviving relatives felt it a duty, at whatever pain to themselves, to carry out. A statement published by a contemporary represents men of science as having been present, as if for the purpose of experiment. Their presence was the condition on which cremation was permitted by the authorities.

AT Giessen, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, a quarrel took place in the railway refreshment saloon between an officer and civilian. The latter having seized his beer glass, dashed it in the face of his opponent, whereupon a comrade of the officer, who happened to be standing close by, drew his sword and cut down the civilian, who died shortly after. The hero of this adventure was acquitted on the ground that he only did his duty. One must not quarrel with soldiers where Prussian rule is paramount.

A BOSTON story: "The senior partner of one of the largest dry-goods commission houses in the city, some forty years ago, was approached by his head salesman with a request that his salary be increased. "How much do you get now, Richard?" "A thousand dollars," was the reply. "A thousand dollars! Why, I support my family on that; you are not married, are you, Richard?" "No, sir; but I have to get your customers drunk before they will buy, and I can't afford it on my salary." That salesman became a forger in order to maintain the expensive habits he had acquired while furthering his employer's interest."

SETH GREEN, the pisciculturist, while exhibiting a tank of fish in public recently, made a few remarks on the nature and habits of these animals, and referring to the mooted question, "Do Fish Hear?" answered emphatically in the negative. To demonstrate his opinion he asked the band to arrange themselves in close proximity to the tanks and blow their loudest blast. This they did; but not one of the multitude of fishes stirred a fin. Mr. Green then said that although fish were thus unsusceptible to sound, they were keen of vision and sensitive to the slightest jar. To illustrate the latter point, he tapped on the bottom of one of the trout tanks with just enough force to cause a slight vibration in the water, when every inmate of the tank darted off like a flash.

THE Tower of London is locked up every night at eleven o'clock. As the clock strikes that hour the yeoman porter, clothed in a long red cloak, bearing a huge bunch of keys, and accompanied by a warder carrying a lantern, stands at the front of the main guard-house and calls out "Escort keys." The sergeant of the guard and five or six men then turn out and follow him to the outer gate, each sentry challenging as they pass with "Who goes there?" the answer being "Keys." The gates being carefully locked and barred, the procession returns, the sentries exacting the same explanation, and receiving the same answer as before. Arrived once more at the front of the main guard-house, the sentry gives a loud stamp with his foot and asks, "Who goes there?" "Keys." "Whose keys?" "Queen Victoria's keys." "Advance Queen Victoria's keys and all's well." The yeoman porter then calls out, "God bless Queen Victoria." To which the guard responds "Amen." The officer on duty gives the word, "Present arms," and kisses the hilt of his sword, and the yeoman porter then marches along across the parade and deposits the keys in the lieutenant's lodgings.

WHOOP-LA!

Massachusetts Democratic.

THE RING BURSTED!

Pennsylvania Redeemed.

TOO THIN! TOO THIN!!

Those Southern Outrages.

MISSOURI.

40,000 Democratic Majority.

NEW YORK.

48,000 Democratic Majority.

TENNESSEE.

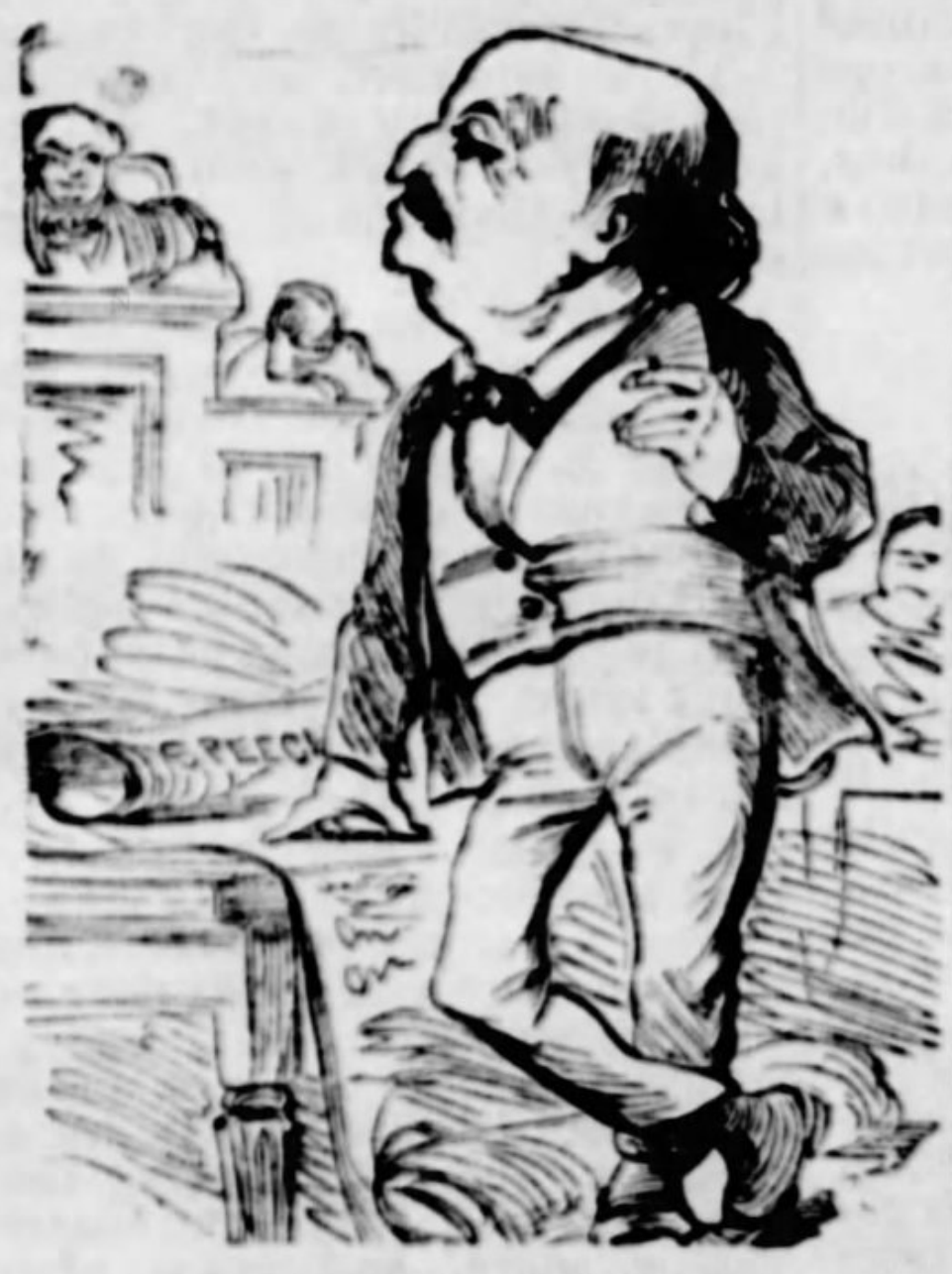
40,000 Democratic Majority.

DELAWARE.

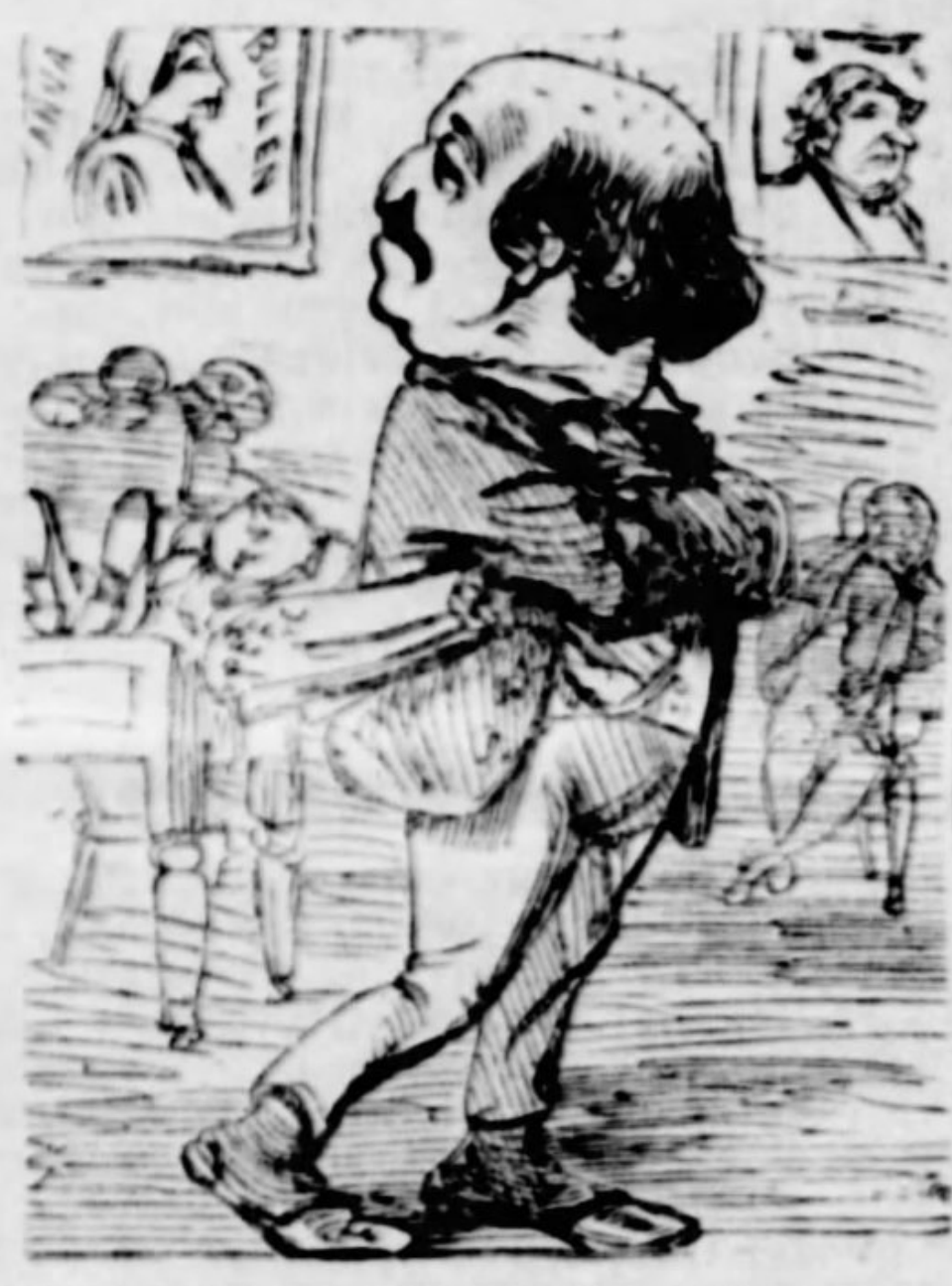
True to Justice and Right.

BUTLER.

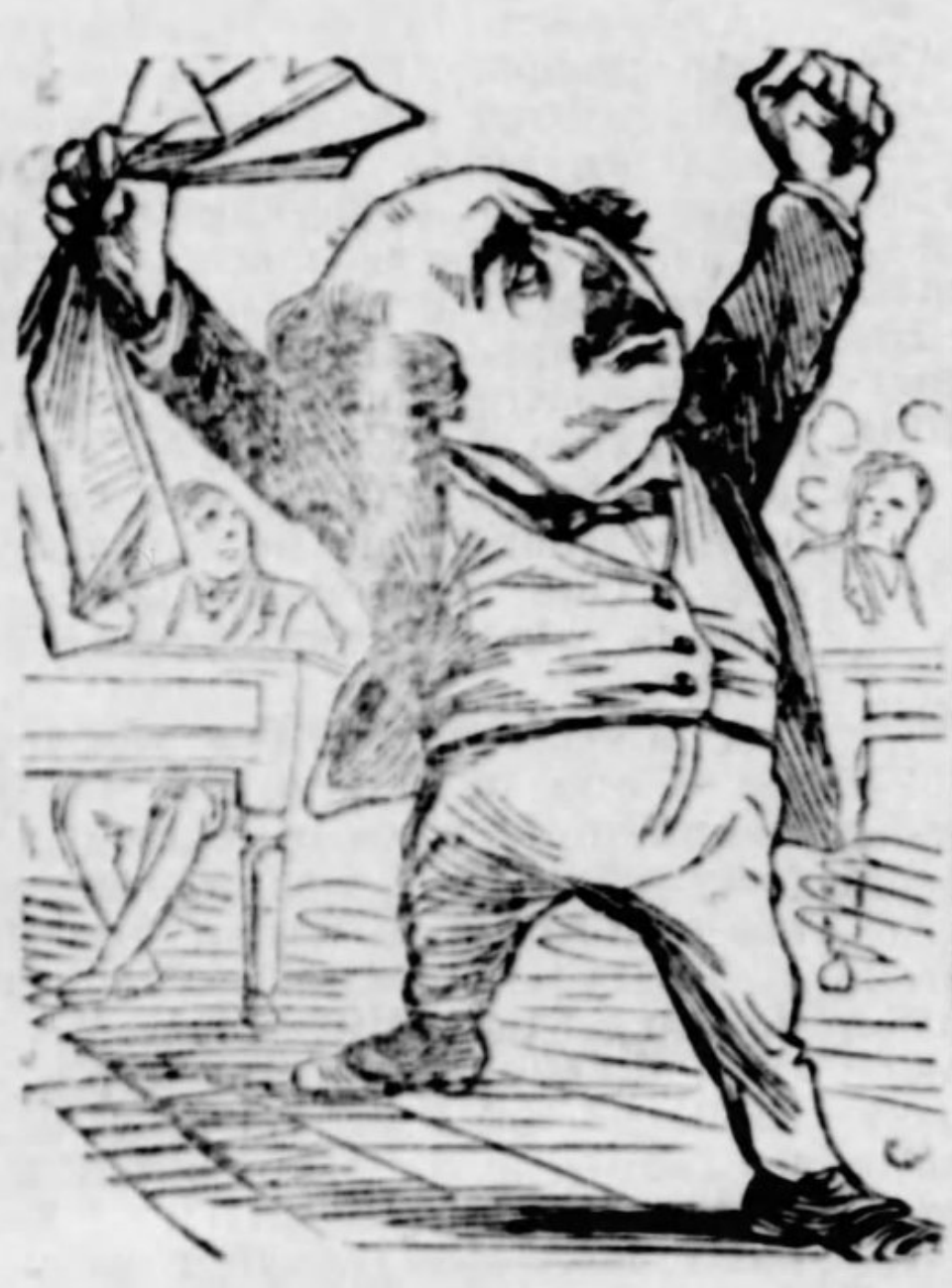
THE RISE AND FALL OF "THE BEAST!"



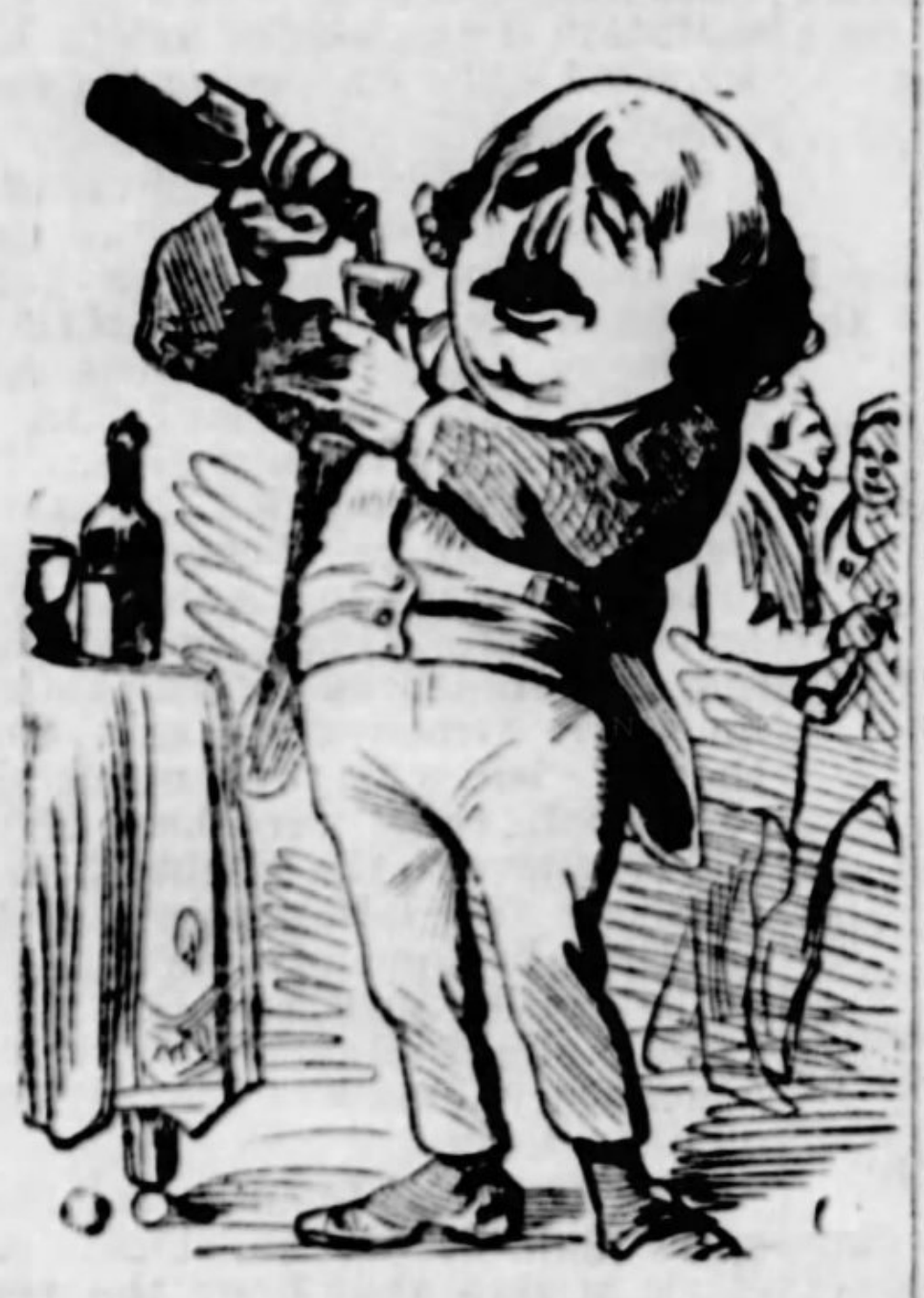
Elected a M. C.



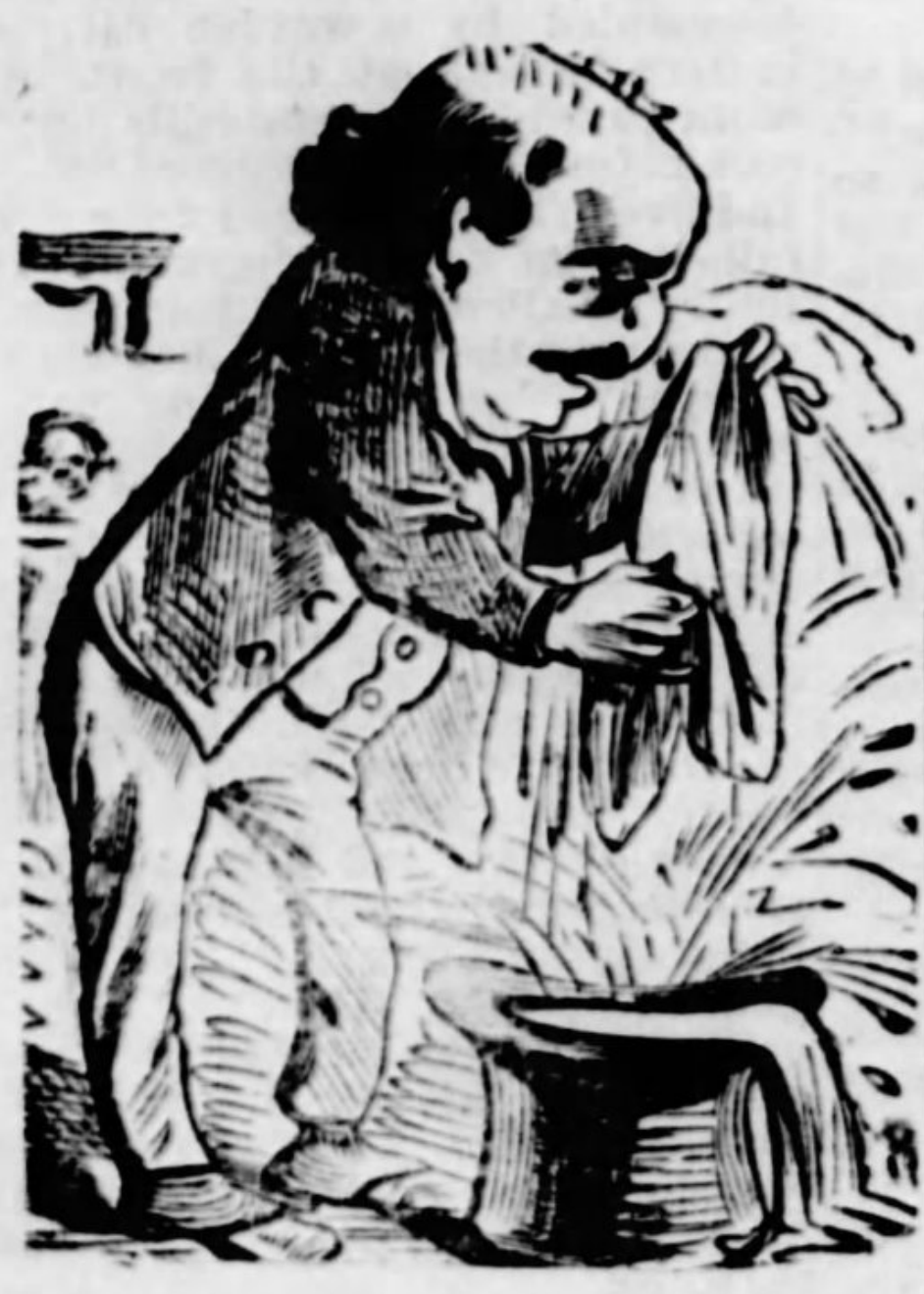
Repudiates President Johnson



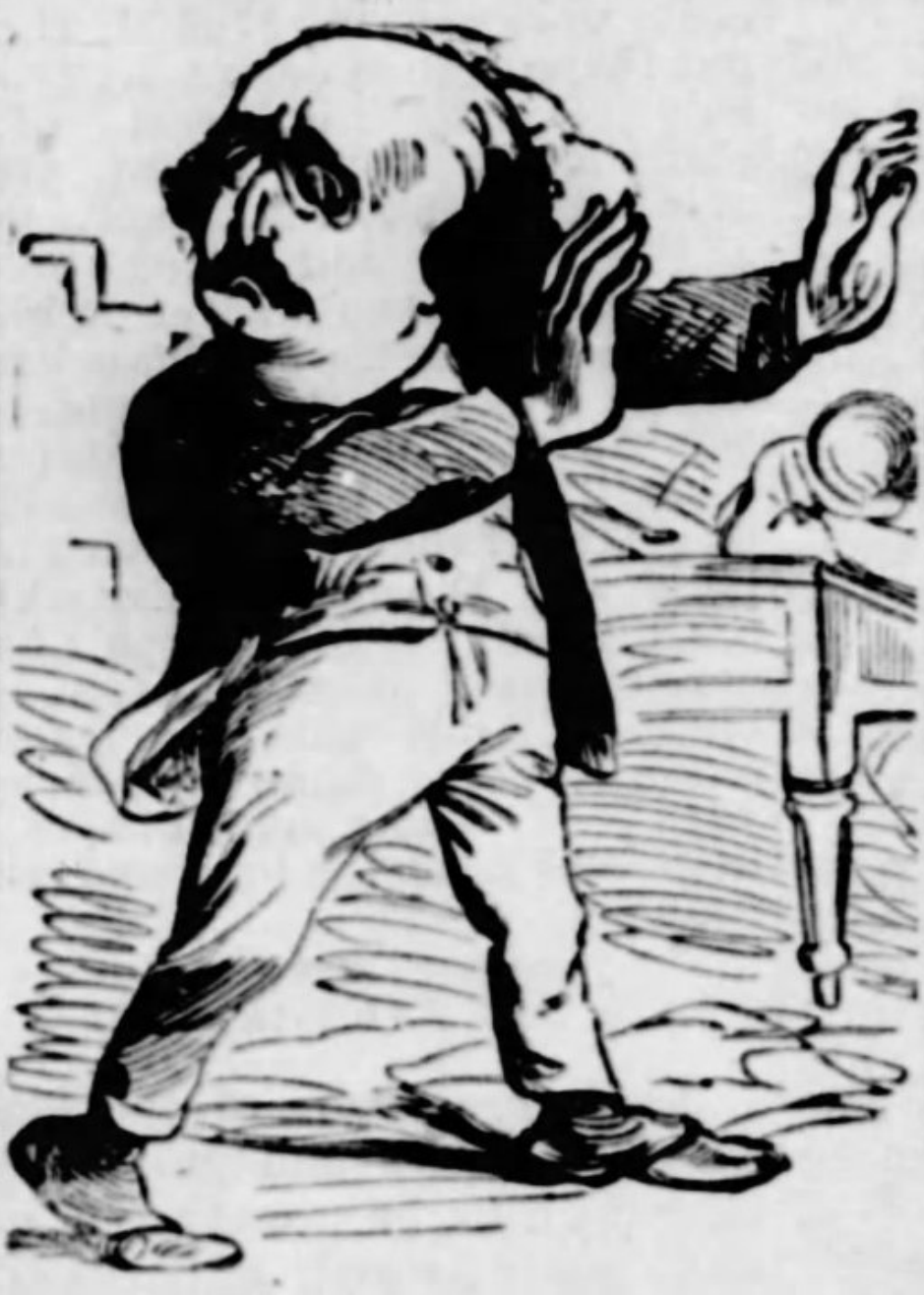
Denies the Spoon Story.



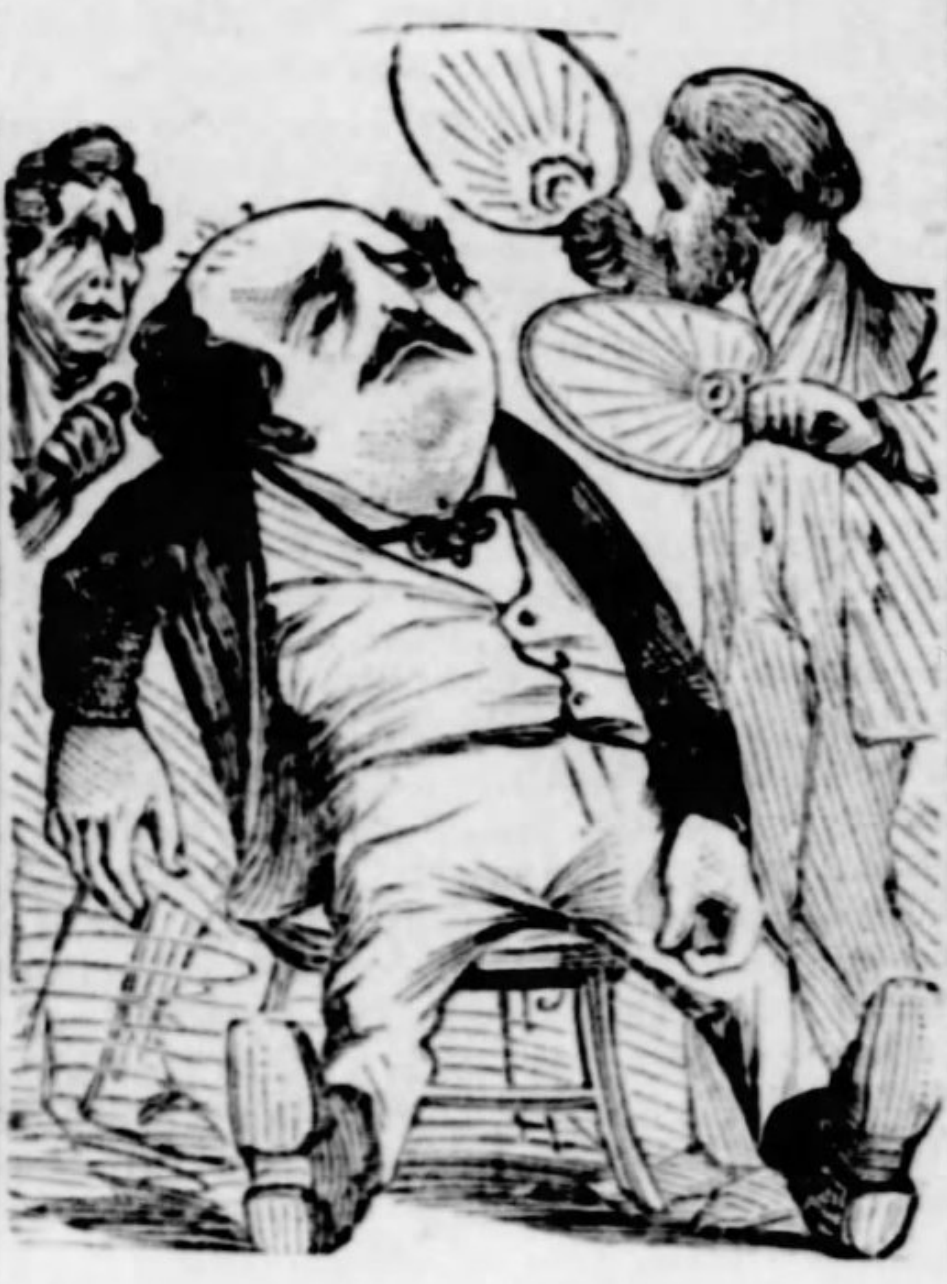
Takes Some Refreshments.



Washes His Dirty Linen.



Defeated for the Republican Nomination for Governor.



Defeated for Re-Election to Congress.

WE send the present number of THE WEEKLY POST to a number of persons who are not numbered among our subscribers and invite them to examine and compare it with any other, no matter where published, feeling confident that their verdict will be an endorsement of our claim, that considering the low price at which it is published THE WEEKLY POST is the largest, cheapest and best political, literary and commercial paper in the United States.

Now in its seventieth year, it is as it always has been, a faithful exponent of the true principles of Democracy and as such it asks its friends everywhere to assist in extending its circulation and influence. Further particulars may be gleaned by reference to our prospectus for 1875 printed in another column and to which the attention of the reader is invited.

THE Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, (Ring,) wants to punish the people for voting the Ring thieves out of power, and consequently advocates the passage of the Civil Rights Bill. It declares that the bill in question is right and ought to pass. The organs here are remarkably quiet on this subject of late.

ALTHOUGH all sorts of financial and commercial disasters were to result, if the Democracy triumphed in the elections, yet we hear from all quarters that stocks have gone up, and renewed confidence exhibited in all departments of business. Why is this thus?

THE next raid of the plundered taxpayers will be made on the nest of cormorants at City Hall. It wants a thorough cleaning out, so the honest men should not delay in organizing. Hundreds of thousands of dollars stolen yearly can be saved by a little extra effort on the part of the robbed taxpayers. Let the good work commence.

> THERE will be no taxes to pay next year. The Democrats will manage things so economically that there will be no need for taxes.—Commercial.

If the Ring thieves are made to disgorge the millions upon millions that they have stolen from the people, as they should be compelled to do, no doubt the taxes would be considerably reduced and there would be fewer Ring organs here and elsewhere.

THROUGH the stupidity, and some assert by deliberate design, the County Commissioners sent out the name of Joseph M. Carson candidate for Assembly as John M. Carson, which will cause the ballots to be counted. The Commissioners have no authority of law for printing the names of candidates at all. They are only required to furnish blanks, the election officers would then have returned the proper name, as it was correctly printed on the ballot.

THE COUNTRY PRESS.

One of the most important and indispensible auxiliaries to American civilization and progress is the country press. Metropolitan journals are often apt to ignore the influence of the country press, whereas it is the greatest of all motive powers to move the people in any given direction. The great city journals may advocate a thing, and work up the people in the centres of population, but the millions in the rural districts are apt to follow the lead of their home journals, consequently in effecting any great national reform it is of the first importance to secure the co-operation of the country press.

This may be easily done, by showing them that the proposed reform is correct in principle and worthy of public approbation. It may be set down as a general proposition that the country press is moved less by mercenary and material interests than the city press. And when the country press is united in the advocacy of any given proposition, it is generally more effective in its advocacy than that of city journals. The reason for this is obvious. The editor of the weekly journal may be said to speak to his acquaintances, while the editor of the city daily speaks largely to strangers. The former's circle of readers is confined mostly to his own neighborhood, and is composed of those whom he meets in the every day walks of life.

He knows all their peculiarities, the weak and strong points in their character, and knows just how to appeal to them to carry conviction. This is necessarilly not the case with the writer upon a metropolitan journal, and he continually runs the risk of offending his auditors by his mode of reasoning, thereby destroying the force of an otherwise logical argument.

Holding the position that they do, the conductors of the country press are placed under a responsibility that should be properly appreciated and valued. They are the educators of their readers and the moulders of public opinion. They make the moral sentiment of their immediate community either coarse or refined as they choose. It is easy to judge of the character of the local press by studying the general character of a given community, while it is equally easy to determine the character of the community by a careful study of the local press. If one is high-toned, refined, energetic and progressive, the other is sure to be the same and *vice versa*.

The local journal owes a very grave duty to the community in which it is published and circulated, and a duty that no man should lightly assume, but should enter upon understandingly. But we have frequently noticed that too many country journalists imagine that their readers are only entitled to dull, heavy and turgid reading matter, ransacked from the remote corners of the most somnolent city publications. This is a grave mistake. Give your readers something light and airy and entertaining, without being frivolous and deleterious. What they read should be crisp and fresh, not stale and musty. They have a right to expect it, and the editor has no right to disappoint them. Every subject that is worth discussing, is worth discussing in a pleasant and entertaining style, at once attractive and instructive. It is a great mistake to imagine that the people, especially in the rural districts delight in heavy and solemn disquisition. Such things are oppposed to all of their surroundings.

Nature is very gay and varied and happy, teaching her lessons in songs and symphonies, in the silent beauty of the flowers; in the golden glory of the sunlight; the diamond glitter of the stars; the deep foliage of the trees; the gentle sigh of the zephyrs and the grand and awe-inspiring battle cry of the storms that shake the hills to their foundations. But there is no dullness in nature, there is placid beauty, merry whispers of peace and quietude, but life—always life.

We have said that the local press owes much to the community, but the indebtedness is mutual. Community owes much to the local press. No man is truly a good citizen, unless he supports his home newspaper. He owes it to himself, to his family and the general welfare. Without a healthy and hearty support, the local press can do nothing, and as a reforming agency becomes a failure. No man goes to a stranger to contribute to the building up of the interests of his own household. He goes to work and strengthens and vivifies his own domestic agencies. The man who refuses to support his home paper, but patronizes only a foreign institution is simply robbing himself. It is his home paper alone that ceaselessly looks after his home interests and labors to build up the community in which he lives. The distant city journal cannot be expected to do this, for there are too many separate communities where it circulates. Your first duty is to help you, and unless you do it, you cannot permanently prosper.

The highest type of patriotism is an undeviating support of home institutions, and since it is conceded by common consent that the press is the great national educator, no man can claim to be patriotic, and refuse to support his home paper, if he can possibly spare the small amount necessary to pay his yearly subscription. We have reason to believe that nearly all of our distant subscribers to THE WEEKLY POST, also patronize the home journal of their choice. We invariably recommend them to pursue this course, and where it is absolutely impossible for them to take two papers, we recommend them to take their home journal in preference.

While we furnish vastly more reading matter, for nominally the same subscription price, than our rural contemporaries, the comparative value of the two publications should not be overlooked. Their values are different, but none the less essential and indispensible. In our WEEKEY POST we furnish a complete and compendious resume of general intelligence, and carefully selected and edited literary and miscellaneous reading matter. This constitutes its value, and makes it a pleasant, entertaining and welcome visitor, to the rural fireside. But their home paper possesses a value that it is impossible to give to ours. We refer to its local news, and its advocacy of local interests. This alone brings its subscribers repeated returns on their investment in the course of a year.

First take your home paper and then subscribe for THE WEEKLY POST.

DEMOCRATIC PYRAMID.

OHIO.
TEXAS.
OREGON.
NEVADA.
GEORGIA.
INDIANA.
MISSOURI.
ALABAMA.
VIRGINIA.
ARKANSAS.
WISCONSIN.
KENTUCKY.
TENNESSEE.
LOUISIANA.
NEW YORK.
MARYLAND.
DELAWARE.
NEW JERSEY.
CONNECTICUT.
WEST VIRGINIA.
PENNSYLVANIA.
MASSACHUSETTS.
NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.

DISLOYAL OFFICE-HOLDERS.

Disloyalty means voting against the regular Ring ticket, as is forcibly illustrated in the following special telegram to the Commercial.

> The department mails indicate considerable bolting at the late elections among Republican office-holders. Every case brought to the attention of the proper executive officer will be thoroughly investigated, and if the charges are substantiated by corroborate proof, the disloyal incumbent will be forthwith officially dropped. The number of complaints already received by the Government has caused some officials to open their eyes. The first removal on the score of disaffection was made to-day, in the case of a postmaster, the order for removal having been given by the President. The name is withheld for the present, as there are others who will also receive summary treatment.

Summary dismissal from office is the penalty a Republican pays, who chooses to vote against a dishonest or incompetent candidate who may have been forced upon the party by a disreputable crew of Ring politicians, and President Grant is understood as endorsing this attack upon the freedom of the citizen. We don't know that the State or general government has anything to complain of in that respect in this region, but it was the great solicitude exhibited by office-holders to run in unfit men, who were in the Ring, which disgusted the decent portion of the Republican party and caused a revolt. Republicans will take notice that disloyalty has now received a new interpretation, and will hereafter be applied to all who vote against the Ring. If all deserters are to be shot, the standing army will have to be increased.

ANOTHER RING ORGAN MAKES A CONFESSION.

The Evening Telegraph, which, with a few exceptions, supported the Ring ticket with all its ability and power, thus concludes a leader on the result in Allegheny county:

> There were exceptional reasons applying to this county, which did not exist elsewhere, to bring about this singular result. In the first place we had to bear our full share of the general storm, but then, in addition, we had local causes, sufficient, in bad nominations, disgust of the ring, increased taxation, and municipal misgovernment and stealing, to break down—as it did—the stoutest majority.

Selah!

ALLEGHENY,

THE BANNER COUNTY.

Allegheny county, the banner Republican county of the Union, which gave Grant 16,485 majority, has turned disloyal to Grant and the Ring thieves. She gives twenty-six hundred Democratic majority for the State ticket, elects two Congressmen, one Senator, eleven members of the House, an Assistant District Attorney, and Commissioner. The Radicals capture but two Senators, three members of the House, Judge of Orphans' Court, District Attorney and Director of the Poor. If any county in the United States can beat that, trot her out, and we will surrender our claim to the belt.

All honor to the gallant Democracy of this heretofore Republican stronghold and to the anti-Ring Republicans who assisted so materially in dealing the death blow to one of the most thieving and corrupt Rings that ever existed here or elsewhere.

"IF"

> If Allegheny county had given but 3,500 majority for the Republican State ticket, (and that could easily have been done, if the proper effort had been made,) the whole of that ticket would have been elected, and the Legislature would have been Republican on joint ballot. The State, therefore, is to be cursed with three Democratic State officers for four years, and a Democratic United States Senator for six years, all through the negligence and carelessness in the Republican organization of this county.—Commercial.

If a majority of the voters of Massachusetts had refused to vote for the Democratic candidates, the Radicals would have won, so in Alabama, Louisiana, Pennsylvania and a dozen other States, and *if* the Radicals had not been guilty of enacting the Credit Mobilier, salary grab and other steals, plundered the tax-payers, advocated gag laws, inaugurating military despotism, etc., then the Radicals might have escaped being "cursed" with Democratic officers; and *if* Temple had not been elected Auditor General, the State Treasurer would have escaped giving the people an account of his stewardship. *If* the result had been otherwise, how happy the Ring would be.

THE New Orleans Bulletin, Democratic, is very grateful to the colored people of that State for voting against the carpet-bag thieves, and by which the heavy Democratic majorities were rolled up in Louisiana. It says:

> We have said that after the negroes gave evidence of their faith, by works, and proved beyond all questions the sincerity of their professions, they would be received within the political ranks of the Democratic party, and treated with fairness and kindness. The war on our part, has not been on account of the color of the negro, but because, as a race, he has been arrayed against the best interests of the country and the prosperity of the white people. He has permitted himself to be used by unscrupulous carpet-baggers and adventurers, and so long as he was thus turned against us we could but look upon all of them as *hostes humani*.
>
> When the cause of our oppression ceases to exist then the warfare will end, and all those who signify a willingness to co-operate in future with us will be received as friends and allies.
>
> Let us see to it now, that all of those negroes, who voted the Democratic ticket on Monday and fulfilled their promises faithfully be properly rewarded and provided for by our people, who, in the future, we believe, will have no difficulty in securing the political co-operation of those who, since the war, have been a unit against us. This schism in the ranks of the Radical party in this State has broken its backbone, and it will never again hold up its head in such bold defiance of the rights of the white people of Louisiana.

> JUDGED from a Republican standpoint Allegheny county has done worse and worse. Latta carries the county by 2,615 majority; the two Congressmen are Democrats, as are also eleven of the fourteen legislators. Hereafter, the once great Republican stronghold will divide the honors with Berks and Northampton, but there must have been something rotten in Denmark.—Phila. Press.

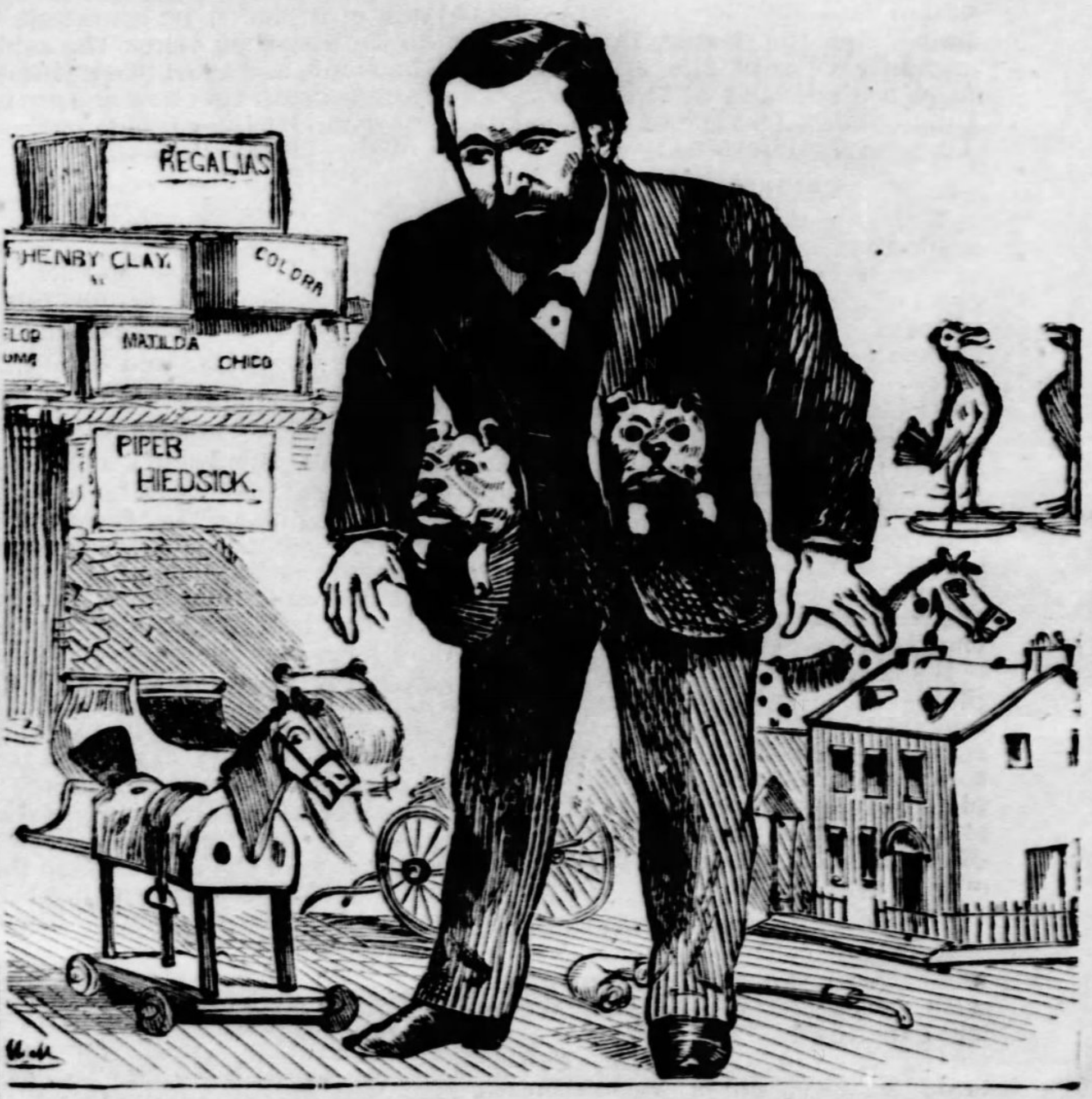
Indeed there was and is something very rotten here. It consists of bands of water bond and other Ring thieves, who have succeeded in piling up a debt of over twelve millions of dollars. They have doubled, trebled, and quadrupled the people's taxes; raised the city valuation from $19,571,955 in 1873, to $176,147,744 in 1874; increased the taxes from $682,071 in '73 to $2,331,000 in 1874, and when the taxpayers complained many of them were plainly told by the diamond wearers at City Hall that they better sell out and leave. Part of the rotten ring has been smashed and the people will have another chance at them in February next. Let the plundered taxpayers prepare themselves.

THE Republicans are not so much opposed to Buckalew's scheme of limited voting as they were. It gave them Paxson.

THE Ring organs are now rather ahead of THE POST in charging mismanagement and corruption upon the officials who have so long and persistently plundered the honest hard working taxpayers of this community. The recent election was a revelation. It demonstrated the strength of the people and the weakness of newspapers, which now turn around to eat their words and recite the true situation of affairs. They have been taught an important lesson and we hope the taxpayers may receive some of the benefits of the conversion.

THE POST roosters are still in demand. We have orders from all parts of the country, which we hope to partially supply with the extra edition of our weekly this week. A Zanesville correspondent writes: "The day after the election Jenkins' carrier boy sold them at fifty cents apiece and couldn't begin to supply the demand." Similar reports reach us from other places and in justice to ourselves we desire to state that no extra charge is made by us, either to agents; newsdealers or to the purchaser of a single copy.

THE THIRD TERM GIFT TAKER.



Surrounded with his Presents---He was never known to Decline a Gift, an Extra Salary Grab, an Invitation to a Hotel Opening, a Horse Race---Not Anything in Fact, save that Cleveland Purp, upon which he Refused to Pay Express Charges.

COMING DOWN.

THE Gazette is quite as mild as the Commercial upon the result and seems as anxious to provide for the future safety of the Republican ticket. It did not, as it claims, give the honest taxpayers of this city and county any encouragement to break the tyrrannical back of the Ring before the election, but insisted that the whole ticket and nothing but the ticket should be supported. It was so in the municipal election. Although the candidate were nominated by the tricksters and all in the interest of the State and city ringsters the Gazette was the loudest and fiercest in their support. It now admits:

> Going back of this to the root causes of the present agitation, we have no difficulty in understanding just where the trouble is. It is but the truth that the unmet charges and agitations over the management of City Hall affairs has determined the people to go to an extreme limit if need be, to secure a change here. Taxes have increased, and no sufficient explanation of the cause has been given. The Gazette has distinctly mentioned this, month after month, for a long time past, and pointed out, as explicitly as language could express it, that the people were entitled to a clear and explicit explanation, why taxes were increased, where the money went, and what the future probabilities are, as to an increase or decrease of taxation. We knew the feeling of dissatisfaction and alarm was spreading into the country, and that the people were rapidly passing into that frame of mind that would lead them to believe anything that might be started. Our statements and appeals secured no response such as should have been made, while rumors of buffoonery and insult, flaunted in the face of reputable persons, who respectfully and anxiously inquired for the facts, came to us from time to time. We are not able, to this day, to enter into a statement of the financial affairs of the city, that is satisfactory to our own minds. We have heard isolated reasons on different points, but generally a policy of secresy and bravado has ruled. Is it strange that the people are alarmed and angered?

AN organ pokes fun at the Democrats, because in South Carolina they elected a colored Democrat, Mr. Lee, over Rainey, a negro Republican. It was a straight fight, one of them was bound to be elected and no doubt there, as elsewhere, if a choice must be made between two colored men the Democracy prefers the one who stands squarely on their platform. The laugh is on the other side.

THE Chronicle pays the Hon. A. G. Cochran, the newly elected Congressman in the Twenty-third district, a handsome compliment in suggesting that he be elected irrespective of party, to fill the unexpired term of Mr. McJunkin.

THE plundered taxpayers of Allegheny county took the advice of THE POST and examined their tax receipts before doing their voting.

THE Democratic candidate for Judge, Christopher Magee, lost his election in consequence of his name. Hundreds of voters confounded him with the City Treasurer. This, no doubt, defeated him.

THE man who sold his government bonds before the election, fearing that if the Democracy gained power, immediate repudiation would follow, has bought them back at an advanced rate.

THE Lancaster Intelligencer presents some very convincing arguments why Hon. Hiester Clymer should be elected Speaker of the next National House of Representatives.

A COMPLIMENT.

TO WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS AND ESPECIALLY TO ALLEGHENY COUNTY AND THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH.

The Commonwealth, of Philadelphia, says:

> All sections and parts of the State of Pennsylvania deserve great credit for the result in their own localities, which together have produced the grand triumph of the age. But of all parts of the State the region west of the Alleghenies is deserving of especial praise and commendation, the county of Allegheny and the city of Pittsburgh—the strongholds, the Giberaltars of the Republican party—having done themselves more than justice in the splendid victory they have won. There were earnest men at work in Allegheny county. As they sowed so have they reaped.

◆

ALLEGHENY.

THE BANNER COUNTY.

The Lancaster Intelligencer brings out its rooster in honor of the Democratic and Independent Republican victory in Allegheny county and preceded with "Allegheny Walks at the Head of the Procession," says:

> "In our table of Saturday, Allegheny was put down at 100 Democratic majority, which gave us the State by 2,702, but since then the counting of the vote has been finished and the result shows the astonishing fact that Allegheny county gives John Latta, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, 2,615 majority over Olmstead. Latta has 15,704; Olmstead, 13,089; Bradford (Temperance), 2,465."
>
> "In 1872 the county gave Hartranft 9,281, and in 1873 the Republicans carried it by 3,421 on a very light vote. Allegheny, the old stronghold of Radicalism, now carries the Democratic banner. Make way for her!"

By taking Grant's majority of 16,485 our gains will foot up 19,100. Our claim to the belt is indisputable.

◆

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The following recapitulation will be found to be very near correct:

	Senate.	House.	Total.
Democrats	20	114	134
Republicans	30	84	114
Independent, Dem.		1	
Independent, Rep.		1	
Prohibition		1	

Democratic plurality on joint ballot. 16
Democratic majority on joint ballot. 13

ALABAMA

15,000 Democratic Majority.

NEW JERSEY

Votes Down Ring Corruption

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

Repudiates Ring Thieves.

THE TWIN CITIES

Elect Democrats to Congress.

CONGRESS--LOWER HOUSE

Democratic Majority, 83.

SEND THE NEWS TO HIRAM

He Can't Have a Third Term.

BEN BUTLER BOTTLED.

Oh! But Isn't it Jolly?

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HEADQUARTERS
STATE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE,
No. 1014 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, November 9, 1874.

The battle is over.

The enemy left the field at dark on Tuesday last, in full retreat, beaten at all points.

The Democracy, with its ranks in perfect order, recruited from the patriotic people, attacked the fortifications of the Radical party and carr m by assault.

The setting sun lit up the banners of the Democracy in light as victory made them glorious.

We encamped on the field of battle.

The Radical party abandoned its amunition, and left its frauds, schemes, jobs, plunder, corruption, the civil rights bill, and the gag law scattered along the line of its retreat.

It took off its negro allies in safety.

We have captured the divisions of the enemy commanded by Errett, Dix, Frelinghuysen, Halsey, Carpenter, Butler, Kellogg, and Talbot, besides large numbers of brigadiers.

The rout has been complete.

This, fellow-citizens, is the peaceful victory of the Democratic party defending the "essential principles" of constitutiona government.

The Constitution of the United States is protected by this victory, unimpaired and undefiled.

The white race in this State has risen up in its majesty to assert its supremacy.

Pennsylvania once again assumes her place as "The Keystone of the Federal Arch."

The Democracy of the Keystone State has won the gratitude of the people.

She salutes her victorious sisters as equal sovereign States in that Federal Union created and continued by the sovereign power of the people of free and independent Commonwealths.

Let the people pause and consider the consequences of the policy of the Radical party. It prostrated industry; plundered the people; overturned State Legislatures; set up the military over the civil power; usurped powers belonging to the States; prostituted the judiciary for party schemes; oppressed trade; defied the white race; legislated for the benefit of special interests; gave labor currency for gold and silver.

This the people in these great and peaceful victories have most emphatically condemned, and have risen up and proclaimed that they are the sovereign source of political power, and are determined to protect themselves against their agents.

We have carried the State ticket, elected seventeen members of Congress, and have a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature. I salute you, greeting,

JOHN MILLER, Chairman.

MINOR NOTES.

THIS election news is becoming very uninteresting and monotonous.—Washington Chronicle (Adm. organ.)

THE Republican organs can't very well exclaim, "All is lost save honor." They didn't have any to start with.

AT last we may hope that, after a war which has lasted fourteen years, we are to have peace.—Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

THE question whether Gen. Dix is or is not too old to be President is less interesting to the public than it was a few weeks ago.

NEGLEY, and the Pittsburgh Commercial are rebuked. The majority against them is overwhelming. A bad lot.—Courier-Journal.

THE Norfolk Virginian learns that a negro man, who voted for Goode (Democrat) at Kempsville, Va., was attacked and brutally murdered.

THREE C's helped to swamp the Republican party on Tuesday—Carpenterism, Chandlerism, and Cameronism.—Toledo Commercial (Adm. Rep.)

IT is said that Poland's friends are trying to have him appointed as successor to Judge Smalley of the United States District Court, the latter being unable to perform his duties on account of ill-health.

MEMPHIS LEDGER: "One of the accomplished daughters of Senator Brownlow was in the city yesterday, and none more than she rejoiced in the great Conservative and anti-Aministration victory throughout the country.

Is the country to pass into the hands of the Democratic party two years hence, upon the centennial anniversary of American independence? That's the question that ought to spur up every Republican in the land.—Washington Chronicle (Rep.)

MURFREESBORO (Tenn.) News: "Let there be great rejoicing and exceeding gladiness in all true Southern hearts, for Ben Butler, the beast, the great slanderer of the people of the South, and the he-daddy of every Radical curse which has afflicted the South, has been defeated for Congress in Massachusetts."

GALLATIN (Tenn.) Examiner: "A number of patriotic citizens of Gallatin have purchased a splendid game cock, and will, in a few days, forward it with their compliments by Adams Express Company, to the game Representative Thompson (with a P.) who whaled out the redoubtable Ben Butler."

HON. JOHN REILLY, the successful candidate for Congress in the Seventeenth (Pa.) district, has been confined to his room by reason of injuries received by the breaking down of his carriage in Somerset county last Saturday. It is thought and hoped he will be himself again in a day or two. He had taken cold in the wounds produced on the left temple.

THE Vermont Senate has voted unanimously to take Senator Morrill's back pay from the State Treasury—where he deposited it—and send it back to the U. S. Treasury where it belongs. The House, it is thought, will concur in this sensible resolve. Public sentiment on the back-pay swindle and many other similar iniquities is a good deal more healing than it was before the election.

THE Milwaukee Sentinel, Matt. Carpenter's organ, calls upon the present Congress to pass a civil-rights bill, and says: "If there remains a stone unturned, a nail unclinched, or a weak spot exposed in the process of securing to the negro actual equality, political and civil, in the eyes of the law, it is the duty of the Republican party to attend to it right away."

THE West Virginia Legislature makes the following handsome exhibit:

	Dem.	Rads.	Ind.
Senate	19	5	..
House	51	13	1
Total	70	18	1

The chances of the Republican Senator, Boreman, for re-election, it will be observed, are not brilliant.

BOTH of the anti-Carpenter journals of Milwaukee charge that money was freely used in that city at the recent election and that a Republican delegation had been sent to the Legislature only by means of bribery and fraud. The Advertiser says Mr. Carpenter is not the choice of one-fifth of the Republicans of Wisconsin, and it predicts that an as yet undeveloped opposition to his re-election will appear now that all fear of endangering the party in the State has been ended by the election.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE: "There is a general stir among business men over the belief that the elections promise revival of business. The decline in Governments with which the Administration orators threatened us in case of Democratic successes seems to have been postponed, and the majority of business men now appear to believe that the end of uncertainty and the hope of a change for the better in financial legislation should lead to a general revival. The belief in such a thing is likely to be at least half the battle.

WE, seconded by others, called on Governor Dix to repudiate the third-term plot. He hesitated and delayed until the last moment, when driven into a corner, he uttered his honest sentiments, as he ought to have done weeks before. "Too late!" came thundering along the whole length of the State, and speedily followed an insulting message from Washington to the effect that Dix was considered an impertinent meddler in national affairs.—Syracuse Standard (Rep.)

DURING the canvass, says the N. Y. Tribune, we were assured that the defeat of the Republicans at the North would give new life to the rebellion at the South Just the opposite effect has been produced. The stars and stripes for the first time in many years floated over a Democratic procession in New Orleans on Saturday, many of the old flags showing evidence of having been long kept from the light. In the mottoes carried aloft, the liberality of Massachusetts to the sufferers by the Mississippi overflow was equally blazoned with her record at the ballot box; and among the most enthusiastic members of the procession itself, were colored citizens in considerable numbers.

SENATOR GORDON concluded a speech at a jubilee at Atlanta, Ga., as follows:

"One boon I ask in this hour of your deliverance. I ask you to commission, me, in your name, to pledge upon the floor of the Senate your fidelity to the Union under the Constitution; your acquiescence in laws passed in accordance with the Constitution, good and bad, until lawfully repealed; your support of all rightful authority; your cordial friendship for every man and men of all sections who will aid in restoring peace to all sections, justice to States, liberty to citizens, purity to all departments of the government and Constitution; to its supremacy over Presidents, Congress, parties and the people. [Loud cheers.] I thank you, my countrymen, for that response. You are as temperate in triumph as you were great in adversity. You cherish malice to none, and are hostile only to thieves, usurpers and tyrants."

THE Cleveland Herald, Republican, continues its merrymaking at the expense of the leaders of its party. Among the last things it gets off is the following:

This beautiful and touching extract from Senator Conkling's speech at Brooklyn last Friday, shows the uncertainties of all things human:

I tell you that the people of New York west of the Hudson, where the green grass grows, will meet you at Albany with a majority [immense applause]—a majority which shall say that, flinch who may, quail who will, follow who chooses, the State of New York by the memory of those who went before us, by her own self respect, by her own judgment of self interest, by that proud heritage of liberty and honor which we would transmit right to our posterity, by all the memories of the past and all the aspirations of the future, the great State of New York stands impregnable, indissoluble and immutable, by the honor and integrity of the good name of the Republic. [Great applause.]

Alas! The grass withereth, the flower fadeth, and we are scooped.

LOUISIANA.

The St. Martinsville Prisoners.

NEW ORLEANS, November 10.—The five prisoners to-day gave bond for their appearance in the U. S. Circuit Court in this city on the second Monday of January. The charge against them is a violation of the enforcement act. There was but one affidavit made in these cases, and that by a colored man named John Heist, in which the accused are charged with acts of intimidation toward him at the election polls and whereby Heist says he suffered heavy damages from the loss of his cotton crop, alleging that he was through fear of his life compelled to leave home.

Immense preparations are being made here for the reception of the Knight Templars of the Union who attend the convocation of the Order, December 1st. From seven to ten thousand templars are expected. The fraternity are very enthusiastic, and ample preparations are being made to accommodate all who desire to attend.

THE ELECTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

TWENTY-SIXTH (PA.) CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Special to The Post.

GREENVILLE, PA., Nov. 10, 1874.

The return judges for this, the Twenty-sixth Congressional district, met at Mercer to-day. The official majority for James Sheakley, Democrat, is seventy-three. No exceptions. P. J. P.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., November 10.—Very nearly complete returns of the late elections in this State show that the Republican ticket is elected by over 5,000 majority. Dunnell, Republican for Congress, in the First District is elected by 3,401 majority. W. S. King, Republican, for Congress in the Third District has 2,311 majority, with four precincts to hear from. In the Second District, the result is still uncertain. The straight Republican candidate for Congress has so far 207 majority and is probably elected, but it is possible that subsequent returns may defeat him and elect E. St. John Cox. The Legislature is Republican by twenty-seven majority on joint ballot, but in the count are included several independent Republicans and anti monopolists, whose votes are uncertain.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, November 10.—The official count of the vote in the Second Congressional District of Illinois gives Harrison, Democrat, a majority of seven votes; Caulfield's, Democrat, majority in the First is 697. The count of the Third District is not yet completed.

KANSAS.

ATCHISON, November 10.—Official returns from fifty-four counties and accurate returns from the remaining sixteen, show Osborn's majority for Governor to be 14,322. In the First Congressional district, official, returns from twenty-four counties and accurate returns from others, show Phillip's majority for Congress to be 8,521

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, November 10.—Returns from ninety-three counties in this State give Hardin, Democrat, for Governor, 123,754. Gentry, Independent, 86,460; Hardin's majority so far, 39,287. The vote for Congressman has not yet been received from any of the districts, but there is no reason to doubt that the entire delegation will be Democratic.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Twenty-Third Congressional District.

The following comes without any signature and is supposed to be a little claptrap for Col. Thompson. We give it as a sample of the current literature of the day:

MILLERSTOWN, Butler Co., Pa.,
November 9, 1874.

A call is being numerously signed by leading men of both parties in Butler and Armstrong counties soliciting Col. Jno. M. Thompson, of Butler, to become a candidate to fill the unexpired term of Hon. E. McJunkin, in the present Congress. Col. Thompson will have little or no opposition if he consents to be the candidate.

NO. SIG.

ILLINOIS.

Further Election Returns.

CHICAGO, November 11.—The Tribune has official returns from one hundred counties in Illinois—all except Cook and Franklin counties—which give, in round numbers, Ridgeway, Republican, for State Treasurer, 44,000 majority over Carroll, and give Etter, Democrat, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, 22,000 majority over Powell. The vote of Cook and Franklin counties will reduce Ridgeway's majority to about 36,000, and increase Etter's to 30,000. The official canvass of votes in the Third Congressional district is not yet completed, Le Moyne's attorneys having claimed that the vote of two precincts in the city, and one in Evanston, should be thrown out on account of informalities or illegalities. The board of canvassers will decide to-morrow as to their power and duty in the matter. If these precincts should be thrown out, it will elect Le Moyne, Democrat, by about a hundred majority.

ALABAMA.

Celebrating the Recent Victories.

MONTGOMERY, November 10.—A grand demonstration took place to-night over the Democratic victory. Buildings were illuminated, and there was an immense procession. Almost the entire population were in the street. A hundred guns were fired. Resolutions were adopted pledging devotion to the Constitution and Union, and promising equal and exact justice to all without regard to race or color.

MOBILE, November 10.—Commissioner Gillette rendered his decision to-day in the Wetmore case, saying there was no evidence against the prisoners, and they are therefore honorably discharged.

SPAIN.

A CRISIS REACHED.

HENDAYE, Nov. 11—Noon.—It is said Don Carlos and Gen. Elio have been cut off from the field of battle near Irun. The Carlists are much dispirited, though they still maintain their positions.

A SUCCESSFUL SORTIE.

Later—The battle between the Carlist and Republican forces is still in progress in the neighborhood of Renteria. Seven hundred men from the garrison of Irun made a sortie in the direction of Fontarabia, and effected a junction with the relieving forces.

END OF THE CONTEST BEFORE IRUN.

Evening—The Carlists have retreatsd from before Irun, and the Republican troops occupied the positions held by the besiegers. Gen. Lazena has entered Irun with his escort.

The Returning board of New Orleans met yesterday forenoon and resolved to canvass the city vote first, but adjourned till to-day on account of Anderson's absence.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

MINORITY INSPECTORS.

As there are one or more contests likely to grow out of the recent elections in this county we hope that the minority inspectors will leave their triplicate returns with Mr. James Irvin at the rooms of the Democratic County Committee, at the earliest possible moment.

THE ELECTIONS.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY OFFICIAL.

The clerks engaged in footing up the returns of the recent election in this county make the report as below. Of course they must be accepted as the official tallies unless ordered otherwise by the proper authorities.

The footings given at the bottom of the tables on page 7 of this paper, are in two or three instances somewhat incorrect, and by an oversight, were not lifted out of the form before going to press. The total vote and majorities here appended are the official ones.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

W. J. Woodward, Dem	15,476
E. M. Paxson, Rep	13,094
James Black, Tem	2,579
Woodward's majority over Paxson	2,382
Total vote for Supreme Judge	31,149

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

John Latta, Dem	15,704
A. G. Olmstead, Rep	13,089
B. Rush Bradford, Tem	2,465
Latta's majority over Olmstead	2,615
Total vote for Lieut. Governor	31,258

AUDITOR GENERAL.

Justis F. Temple, Dem	15,585
Harrison Allen, Rep	13,109
Calvin Parsons, Tem	2,480
Temple's majority over Allen	2,476
Total vote for Auditor General	31,174

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

William McCandless, Dem	14,847
R. B. Beath, Rep	13,925
W. P. Cuthbertson, Tem	2,463
McCandless' majority over Beath	922
Total vote for Secretary of Internal Affairs	31,235

CONGRESS—22D DISTRICT.

James H. Hopkins, Dem	10,091
James S. Negley, Rep	7,777
Thomas Howard, Rep., Ind	213
Hopkins' maj. over Negley	2,314
Total vote for Congress 22d District	18,081

CONGRESS—23D DISTRICT.

Alex. G. Cochran, Dem	5,206
Thomas M. Bayne, Rep	4,996
Samuel A. Purviance, Ind., Rep	2,803
Cochran's maj. over Bayne	219
Total vote for Congress, 23d dist	13,005

STATE SENATE—FORTY SECOND DISTRICT.

Hugh McNeill, Rep	3,387
Samuel McKelvy, Dem	2,784
Jonathan Gallagher, Tem	906
McNeill's maj. over McKelvy	603
Total vote for State Senate, 42d dist	7,077

STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT

John C' Newmeyer, Rep	4,392
John Routh, Dem	4,370
Newmeyer's maj. over Routh	22
Total vote for State Senate, 44th Dist.	8,762

STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

Eli A. Wood, Dem	4,244
Miles S. Humphreys, Rep	3,037
F. A. Hutchinson, Tem	687
Woods' majority over Humphreys	1,207
Total vote for State Senate, Forty-fifth district	7,968

FIRST LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

*John Swan, Dem	3,171
W. P. Beadell, Dem	2,560
John Titzel, Dem	2,518
*Henry M. Long, Rep	2,766
*Wm. H. Graham, Rep	3,205
Henry Gerwig, Rep	2,720
George R. Riddle, Tem	844
S. R. Stewart, Tem	865
Swan's majority over Gerwig	451

*Elected

SECOND LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

John M. Irwin, Dem	2,030
Geter C. Shidle, Dem	2,071
Charles Jeremy, Rep	1,181
James Onslow, Rep	1,241
Irwin's majority over Onslow	789
And over Jeremy	849
Shidle's majority over Onslow	830
And over Jeremy	890

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

Peter Zern, Dem	1,297
Thos. Rowswell, Rep	489
Zern's majority	808

FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

Samuel F. Patterson, Dem	5,232
†John M. Carson, Dem	3,424
†Joseph M. Carson, Dem	1,123
Joseph Hays, Dem	4,864
John R. Thornton, Dem	5,353
D. B. Morrison, Rep	3,404
S. J. Wainright, Rep	4,004
‡S. P. McCord, Rep	2,023
‡John P. McCord, Rep	1,773
James Larimer, Rep	3,294
J. H. Burt, Tem	1,000
George Findley, Tem	1,015
W. P. Powell, Tem	573

The following persons received scattering votes as follows; J. Vannote 9; W. S. Powell 36; Joseph Powell 2; John F. Powell 14, and W. T. Powell 5.

The four Democrats, Messrs. Patterson, Carson, Hays and Thornton are elected in this district.

†Intended for Joseph M. Carson.
‡Intended for J. P. McCord.

FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

*Samuel P. Large, Dem	3,243
Gotlieb Ludewig, Dem	2,946
*B. C. Christy, Rep	3,477
H. K. Sample, Rep	3,120

*Elected.

SIXTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

*G. J. Rogers, Dem	1,849
*Andrew Large, Dem	1,876
A. B. Young, Rep	1,786
George Archibald, Rep	1,289

*Elected.

JUDGE OF ORPHANS' COURT.

W. G. Hawkins, Jr., R	15,710
Chris. Magee, D	15,436
Hawkins' majority	274

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

E. A. Montooth, Rep	15,026
James K. P. Duff, Dem	15,005
Montooth's majority	21

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Morton Hunter, Dem	15,841
John A. McQuaide, Rep	15,475
Hunter's majority	366

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Jacob Lashell, Dem	15,997
G. W. Weddle, Rep	15,293
Lashell's majority	704

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

Charles Bryson, Dem	4,267
Henry R. Chalfant, Rep	4,694
Jacob Jordon, Tem	1,213
Chalfant's majority over Bryson	427

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Adam Weiser was found guilty of forcible detainer, John F. Edmudson prosecutor.

Ernst Hertel plead nolo contendere to a charge of Sunday liquor selling.

Washington Gibb plead guilty of assault on Jeremiah Sweeny.

Milton Steele plead nolo contendere to a charge of illegal liquor selling; A. W. Black prosecutor.

John Becker was acquitted of a charge of Sunday liquor selling, but ordered to pay the costs; Louisa Cousins prosecutrix.

Mary Maloney plead nolo contendere to a charge of assault and battery on Margaret Schad.

Andrew Bender plead guilty to two charges of Sunday liquor selling; W. B. Ross prosecutor.

The jury were out on two cases of illegal liquor selling, with which Charles Rousemiller of McKeesport stands charged,

Jacob Bonshire plead guilty to selling liquor on Sunday.

John Prueting plead guilty to five charges of selling liquor on Sunday.

On five indictments against the same defendant, for attempting to influence a witness, he was allowed a nolle pros on payment of costs.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

In the divorce case of Catharine Leech vs. James B. Leech, the defendant was ordered to pay George R. Cochran fifty dollars for professional services.

James Coulter and John H. Fowler vs. John A. Baumgartel and Catharine Baumgartel; action for the rent of a farm. Verdict for the plaintiffs in the sum of $168 70.

William Motherel vs. James McGovern; an action for work and labor done. Verdict of $57 47 for the plaintiff.

Thomas Kemberlin vs. J. Stone; an action for meat sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $53 80.

C. Coleman & Son vs. John Huckenstein; an action on book account. On trial.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick, and White.

The case of W. H. Lemon vs. James T. Wray, an action in a contract, was the only case taken up. It is still on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO DAY.

Barney, Demos & Co. vs. Clark & Smith, Steinhauser vs. Straub, Fisher vs. Hanna, Carroll et al. vs Bell & Weir et al., Donahue vs Same, A. P. Callow's Administratrix vs. Simpson, Horner & Co., James L. Bown vs. Wormser, Meyers & Co., D. R. Galway vs. R. Marshall.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Mary Driefuss et al. vs. Charles W. Jarred, Montour county. Debtor was adjudged bankrupt and the matter referred to Register Overton.

James Neill, bankrupt. Petition of Samuel D. Irwin, assignee, presented, and an order made for the sale of certain real estate, book accounts, &c.

Steele & Co., Titusville bankrupts. The bond of F. L. Seeley, Esq., assignee of said bankrupts' estate, as required by certain creditors, in the sum of 5,000, with W. P. and A. L. Roberts as sureties, were resented and approved.

Harbaugh, Mathias & Owens, city, bankrupts. Petition of George S. Head, President of the Second National Bank, for an order for the sale of certain lands of the Continental Improvement Company, and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, collateral security for the payment of certain notes of said bankrupts, held by said bank, presented and referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

Orth & Laburn, Washington county, bankrupts. The question raised on the rule on the assignee to show cause why he should not pay to certain creditors the sum due them respectively from said estate and the demurrer filed thereto. Referred to Register Knox for examination and report.

Arthur Carpenter, bankrupt. The report of C. H. Seymour, assignee, under an order of April 3, 1874, for the sale of certain real estate, which was filed on the 9th ult., was presented and approved, and the sale confirmed.

Felix Beck, Cambria county, bankrupt. The hearing on the motion for an injunction against F. D. Saupp, took place, Shomaker for and Johnston against the same.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The November term of the U. S. Circuit Court began yesterday, Judge McKennan on the bench.

The names of the jurors were called over and also the cases on the trial list, but as there was not a case ready for trial, they were discharged until this morning.

The motion for a preliminary injunction in the case of Roberts vs. Peck, McKenna & Co. was then argued. The case is an alleged infringement of the Roberts patent oil torpedo.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood Williams, Mercur and Gordon.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were pronounced:

Thomas M. Bell et al. vs. William A. Reed. Appeal from the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Decree affirmed with costs, and appeal dismissed.

In re. road in Baldwin township. Certiorari to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county. Decree of lower Court affirmed.

The Franklin Fire Insurance Company vs. Lewis Staib et al. Error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

J. B. Campbell's appeal from the Orphan's Court of Allegheny county. Decree affirmed with costs, and appeal dismissed.

O'Neill & Rook vs. G. W. Kredel. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. This was a libel suit against the Dispatch, in which in the Court below Kredel recovered seven hundred dollars. The judgment of the Court below is affirmed.

James P. Hanna, survivor of Ira B. McVay vs. Robert Wray. Error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny covnty. Judgment reversed, and venire facias de novo awarded.

Joseph Schell et al vs. Andrew Stein. Error to the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Catharine M. Realf vs. Richard Realf. Error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment of the lower Court reversed, and a venire facias de novo awarded. Opinion by Gordon.

Ballantine vs. White. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Sharswood.

The Dollar Savings Bank vs. Bennett. Error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment reversed and venire facias de novo awarded. Opinion by Sharswood.

Pennsyvania Railroad, operating the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, against Benjamin James and wife. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. This was an action brought by James and wife in the District Court to recover damages for the death of an infant child, killed at Superior station in August, 1873. The verdict was in favor of the plaintiffs for $1,000, when the Company took exceptions to the rulings of the Court. It claimed that the father was guilty of contributary negligence, and that Councils had no power to regulate the speed of trains were there were no streets. Judgment affirmed. The Court in this case held that railroads must be made amenable to police regulations in cities even though said regulations extended to the regulating of the speed of trains within the companies' private yards. Opinion by the Chief Justice.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

George W. Gillespie was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery. John W. Askins, prosecutor.

Chas. Rousemiller, of McKeesport, was convicted on two indictments for selling liquors to minors. David Richards, prosecutor.

A nolle prosequi was allowed as to Joseph Knoellinger, charged with assault and battery by Sophia Miller.

Henry Petscher was found guilty of selling liquor to minors.

Conrad Kunkel, was found guilty on three indictments for illegal liquor selling—two for selling to minors, and one for selling to an intoxicated person.

Henry Meyer plead nolo contendere to selling liquor without license.

Adam Bender plead nolo contendere to selling liquor on Sunday.

Edward Oskins plead nolo contendere to selling liquor without license.

Wm. E. Gearing is on trial for the larceny of a pocket book from the person of James Campbell.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the case of C. Coleman & Son vs. John Huckenstein, an action on a book account, the jury found for the plaintiff for the sum of $50.

J. Wesley Squires vs. Totten & Co., garnishee of Koplin, Blanchard & Barber. Verdict for the plaintiff for $268 26.

The case of William Hays vs. Henry Long, a sci. fa. on a mechanic's lien, is on trial.

District Court—Judge White.

In the case of Lemon vs. Wray, the jury found for plaintiff for $514 64.

The jury is out in the case of J. G. Steinhauser vs. Hermon Straub. An action for malicious prosecution.

Anastasia Carroll et al. vs. Bell & Weir, W. A. Reed and Joseph Guicy is on trial. This is on action brought by Mrs. Carroll to recover damages for the loss of her husband, who was a quarryman working in Bell & Weirs' quarry in Allegheny. It appears that a road ran above the excavation, and a horse and carriage belonging to W. A. Reed fell over the bank, and falling upon Carroll killed him. Joseph Guicy was Reed's driver. Mrs. Carroll and her children bring suit against all the parties in any way connected with the result.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

J. & A. T. Douthett, Allegheny City, bankrupts. The Court ordered the statement of the liabilities and assets to be filed, the resolution required by the amendment to the bankrupt act having been filed.

Felix Beck, Cambria county, bankrupt. An injunction was granted against F. D. Saupp et al.

Edward Bayer, now of Brooklyn, N. Y., and recently of Tioga county, this State, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself, and the matter was referred to Register Smith, of Tioga, Pa.

State Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Williams, Mercur and Gordon.

On motion of Col. D. C. McCoy, Alex. D. Gillespie, of Greenville, was admitted to practice in this Court.

Appeal of E. G. Stackpole, from the Court of Common Pleas, of Crawford county. Argued by Bole for appellant, and McCoy contra. This action arose out of trouble connected with an oil well lease. The matter had been referred to a master and the appeal was taken on alleged errors in his report.

In re Franklin Independent School District. Appeal from the Quarter Sessions of Clarion county. Argued by Jenks for appellant, and Reed contra.

Stafford Raydure, D. C. Raydure, and W. S. Raydure, plaintiffs in error and defendants below, vs. Thomas F. Smith and Porter Fleek. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Argued by Pettis for plaintiffs in error, and Church contra.

Alfred H. Bronson, plaintiff in error, and defendant below vs. Lazarus Silverman, (two cases.) Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Argued by Roger Sherman, Esq., for plaintiff in error, and George F. Chester contra.

James Baker, plaintiff in error and defendant below vs. J. F. Seibeling & Co. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Argued by Pettis for plaintiff in error and McCoy contra.

Lashells vs. Cullum and wife. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford. Argued by Pettis, for plaintiff in error, and McKay contra.

1875. THE 1875.

PITTSBURGH POST

(DAILY AND WEEKLY,)

The Weekly Established 1804.
The Daily Established 1842.

THE WEEKLY POST has no superior as a Family, Political and Literary Journal, and should find a place in every Democratic family in Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and West Virginia. It is

WITHOUT A RIVAL

Among the great weekly journals of the country, each issue containing fifty-six columns of carefully selected and edited matter, suited to the family circle, embracing Political Editorials, General Editorials on all leading topics; Literary selections as well as original efforts both in Prose and Poetry; Bank and Art Reviews.

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And the general Grain and Produce Markets of all the trade centres of the country, and Foreign Markets, General News and Select Miscellany.

THE GREAT POLITICAL REVOLUTION

Of 1874 will work an entire change in the political management of the country, and it is highly important that Democratic ideas and Democratic arguments and principles should be spread before the people. This can be done in no better manner than by extending the already large circulation of

The Pittsburgh Weekly Post.

In the future as in the past, THE POST will be the undeviating advocate of the pure and undefiled principles of Democracy, as handed down to us by the founders of our government and will always be found advocating

Honesty, Economy and Reform

In the administration of government. While THE POST will be the firm and unflinching advocate of Democracy, it will uphold no man in its ranks who does not practice honesty in all official stations and public places. This paper will reserve to itself the right to maintain its

DEMOCRACY AND INDEPENDENCE

In all Things,

And on all subjects; looking only to the best interests of the whole country and all classes of the community.

Owing to the recent changes in the

UNITED STATES POSTAL LAWS,

After the 1st of January, 1875, all newspaper postage must be paid by the publishers, so that it will be necessary to add the postage to the subscription, to all subscribers residing outside of Allegheny Co. Those residing in the county are required to pay no postage. Subscribers will see that this does not increase the price of their papers, as they only transmit to us the postage they are compelled to pay to their local postmasters.

THE DAILY POST

Which occupies the position of being the only Democratic Daily Paper in Western Pennsylvania, and longest established Democratic Daily in the State will contain all the latest news and markets down to 4 o'clock A. M. of each morning, and will be furnished to all mail subscribers at $10 00 per year, postage paid by the proprietors.

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Weekly Post

Single Subscription in Allegheny County.	$2 00
" " outside of " "	2 20
In Clubs of Five or over in " "	1 50
" " " " outside of "	1 70

Daily Post.

By Mail Per Annum - - - -	$10 00
" " Six Months - - - -	5 00
" " 3 Months - - -	50

We will make the Markets and Live Stock Reports a special feature in our WEEKLY POST, giving them accurately down to the hour of going to press, and it will prove an invaluable companion to Farmers, Stock Raisers, Stock Dealers and all the industrial classes.

Specimen copies sent to any address free of charge. All orders should be addressed, and remittances in Eastern drafts, Post-office orders or by Express made to

Jas. P. Barr & Co.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW GOODS.

AN ATTRACTIVE SALE.

All Wool French Satins in all the new shades at fifty cents.

One case Poplin Cords in Blues, Blacks and Plums, at twenty-five cents.

Heavy French Serges in all the popular shades at 37½ cents.

Heavy all Wool Diagonals at fifty cents.

A large assortment of Tycoon Repps at twenty cents.

English Walking Jackets and Winter Cloaks at very low prices.

Black Silks, Black Cashmeres, Merinos, Shawls, Scarfs, Flannels and Blankets.

The above goods are worth an examination. They are new and of better value than any heretofore offered.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
Corner Fourth avenue and Market street.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

J. F. Cimiotti, charged by M. M. Morgan with perjury was acquitted, and the prosecutor ordered to pay costs of suit.

Thomas Chambers charged by Mary Stewart with selling liquors to minors plead guilty.

Bridget Rattigan also plead guilty to a similar charge preferred by William Schooley.

Frederick Rinehart was convicted of a charge of entering a building with intent to commit a felony, Bridget Feely prosecutrix.

The case of Jno. S. White charged with obstructing a public highway in Kilbuck township was on trial at the adjournment of Court.

District Court—Judge White.

In the case of James McConnelly vs. M. Tindle, administrator of John Moffat, deceased, the jury found for plaintiff for $250.

No jury trials until Monday.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Hubley, Adams & Co., bankrupts. By consent of counsel the hearing on the application for an injunction was continued until to-day.

In the matter of John Horn, bankrupt, the creditors having elected George F. Weilheim and Theodore Straub, of Allegheny City, the same were approved by Court.

R. F. Milford, Butler county, bankrupt, order made allowing the assignee to sell certain notes, etc.

Henry D. Kino, bankrupt, Butler county. An order was made for the examination of witnesses before Register Schaffer.

In the matter of Joseph & A. T. Douthett, bankrupts. Register Schaffer having reported that a meeting of the creditors for the compromise had been held, and that the necessary number of creditors had consented to their propositions, the Marshal was directed to notify all the creditors to appear and ratify the same.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood Williams, Mercur and Gordon.

ARGUMENTS.

Sterling Bonsall, plaintiff in error and defendant below vs. Alexander M. Byers, Joseph Fleming, Alexander Nimick, William K. Nimick, partners under the name of Byers & Co. Argued by D. W. Sellers, Esq., for plaintiff in error and D. T. Watson, contra.

On April 13, 1870, Bonsall purchased five thousand barrels of crude oil of defendants to be delivered at any time from that date to December 31, 1870. On August 12, 1860, Bonsall made a further purchase of a like amount, to be delivered at his option, at any time from that date to December 31st inclusive. On September 8, 1870, Bonsall made a further purchase of a like amount, to be delivered on his call at any time during the current year, 1870, giving ten day's notice. On December 21st, 1870, Bonsall notified the vendors that he wished the oil in the last two contracts at the designated place of delivery, on December 21st, 1870. The vendors, in a letter in reply, indicated their inability to comply with these calls on that day, but stated that they would tender the oil on all the contracts, beginning on the 22d inst., to complete the amount on or before the 31st. Although Bonsall was advised that he had the right to insist, as indicated in his letters, yet he made no protest against the delivery suggested by the vendors. They, however, did nothing before December 31st. Bonsall, under the belief that the last day to tender the petroleum, on the first purchase of five thousand barrels, was December 30th, came to Pittsburgh that day, amply prepared to carry out this contract, but nothing was done by the vendors. On the 31st of December the vendors allege that they tendered the petroleum under the first purchase in three lots of cars, and demanded payment for 81 and 2640 barrels more than purchased. Bonsall, not wishing more than he purchased on that contract, declined to accept. The suit was brought to recover damages for non acceptance of the petroleum first purchased.

One of the principal points of error assigned, is that the Court erred in refusing to admit the testimony of a witness in regard to the location of the Sharpsburg siding, where the oil was to be delivered. Defendants below called a witness and asked him where he would deliver the oil if he was told to deliver the same on the Sharpsburg siding. The testimony was not admitted. Other points of error assigned are errors in the charge of the Court, that the defendants below could not elect to take the oil when the exact amount of the contract was not delivered.

GETTING OUT OF THE DRAFT.

Peter Hutchison, plaintiff in error and plaintiff below, vs. the School District of Indiana township. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Argued by John Barton, Esq., for plaintiff in error and Hill Burgwin Esq., contra. In 1864, when President Lincoln called for three hundred thousand troops, the quota of Indiana township was thirty-eight men, and with a view of raising this number, several meetings of citizens was held. Peter Hutchinson Chairman and Treasurer of a Committee, and the Committee commenced to raise subscriptions. Money came in slowly, and the School Directors were applied to for assistance. In response, the Board resolved to issue bonds to the amount of eight thousand dollars, "if the necessity of the case required that amount." The bonds to the amount named were executed. William Brown, one of the committee, with the name of the payer the blank on the bonds, to be used in raising the money to fill the quota. When Hutchinson came to settle with the School Board, he held a part of the bonds. A new board coming in, the bonds which Hutchinson held were concealed by them and action was brought against the school district by him. The case was tried twice in the court below, (a new trial having been granted) and the plaintiff recovered both times. Defendants then took the case to the Supreme Court, and judgement was reversed. Court below ordered a non-suit, and Hutchinson brings the case to the Supreme Court again.

ACTION OF TRESPASS.

John Speer et al. vs. Elizabeth Rowley. Error to the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny county. Argued by Joel Bigham, Esq., for plaintiff in error, and Christopher Magee, Esq., contra. This was an action in the Court below to recover $500 damages for having seized a number of articles of household furnitnre of the plaintiff. The verdict was for $183, and the defendants took out a writ of error.

ACTION AGAINST THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, plaintiffs in error and defendants below, vs. M. H. Pillow. Error to the Common Pleas Courto f Allegheny county. Argued by George Shiras, Esq., for plaintiff in error and Hill Burgwin. Esq , contra. Pillow was injured in the eye in a car on the road of the defendant while a disturbance was going on between two passengers, to which Pillow was an innocent party. Pillow recovered damages, and the railroad company took the case to the Supreme court.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

John S. Ferguson was convicted of maintaining a nuisance in building a fence across a public highway.

Christian Heil plead nolo contendere to a charge of selling liquor to minors. Margaret B. Lewis prosecutrix.

Henry Costello, of Wilkins township, entered a similar plea to a charge of illegal liquor selling. Isaac Boal prosecutor.

Richard Savage was convicted of larceny. Algernon Robb prosecutor.

John Becker was convicted of selling liquor to minors. L. Coursin prosecutor.

Peter Meinert plead guilty to two charges of selling liquor to minors. Jennie Ayres prosecutrix.

Antonio Burche, charged with assault and battery, Mary Holland prosecutrix, was allowed a nolle pros.

Thomas Chambers, charged with selling liquor to minors, was acquitted, and Mary Stewart, prosecutrix, was directed to pay the costs.

Adam Weisner is on trial on a charge of forcible entry and detainer. John F. Edmundson prosecutor.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

L. P. Chester vs. steam tug Veteran No. 2, in Admiralty. On motion of John Barton, Esq., proctor for libellant, the said vessel, her boats, machinery, &c., are condemned and ordered to be sold by the U. S. Marshal.

United States vs. the Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company. U. S. Attorney Reed commenced proceedings against said company for the recovery of certain penalties incurred for violation of the provisions of the revised code of laws passed in 1873. The writ was made returnable on the first Monday of December last.

United States vs. one barrel of gin, owned by Samuel Thompson. On motion of Mr. Reed, U. S. Attorney, an attachment and motion was ordered and made returnable on the first Monday of December next.

Harrison G. Bailey, bankrupt, Tioga county. The assignees return to the order for the sale of certain real estate discharged of liens and incumbrances presented and ordered to be filed subject to exceptions within ten days.

Joseph S. Smith, bankrupt, Washington county. The report of Register Knox, on the petion of bankrupt, for a discontinuance of these proceedings, was presented and approved, and the suit ordered to be discontinued.

Hubley, Adams & Co., city, bankrupts. The hearing on the motion for an injunctiong against the National Insurance Company, was continued to the 13th inst., and injunctions were issued against the German American Bank, Wm. Freemam, Trustee of the Penn avenue Trust Company, Adam Weise, Trustee of the German Savings Bank of Allegheny and W. P. Townsend & Co.

John Horn, bankrupt, Allegheny City. The hearing on the motion for an injunction against Jacob Rose et al, was continued to the 18th inst.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Williams, Mercur and Gordon.

THE M'KEE CONTESTED WILL CASE.

John A. McKee, et al. vs. Nettie Adelia McKee. Error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Argued by W. M. Acheson and George P. Hamilton, Esqs., for plaintiffs in error, and George Shiras and T. M. Marshall, Esqs., for defendants in error. This is the case which involves the title to large lands at McKee's Rooks, which was bequeathed to Miss Nettie Adelia McKee. The history of this case is as follows: In 1853 Miss Nettie Adelia McKee was born out of wedlock to Thos. M'Kee and Janette Andrews. From her birth she was an inmate of her father's house and cherished by him, she closing his eyes in his last sickness.

In 1858 Mr. McKee procured an act by the Legislature granting to Nettie Adelia McKee the rights and privileges of a child born in lawful wedlock, being able and capable to inherit and transmit any estate whatever. Thomas McKee, by his last will, dated March 21, 1870, devised the property in dispute "to my beloved daughter, Nettie Adelia McKee." In this will all of his property is devised by metes and bounds, with the same exactness and particularity as if it had been a deed of conveyance, and no distinction is made between the property derived from his father and that which was accumulated by his own industry.

In this will, two codicils appear, the first in the latter part of 1871; and the second on the 6th of February, 1873. The same anxiety is manifest to make certain the title of his daughter to all his estate. The defendant in error claims that the suggestion of the opposite counsel that Thomas McKee did not intend to grant the property away from their clients, is contradicted by every act of of Thomas McKee's life, closing with the careful and specific devise of the property in dispute to his "beloved daughter. Nettie Adelia McKee."

The claim of the plaintiffs in error in this case is, that under the will of James McKee, from whom Thomas McKee inherited the property in dispute, the said Thomas Mckee could not dispose of the property as he did. The plaintiffs in error also claim that the act passed by the Legislature is unconstitutional.

The Younglove Architectural Iron Company vs. Crawford, Chamberlin & Co. Error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny, county. Argued by Levi Bird Duff, Esq., for plaintiffs in error and nemo contra.

James S. Schooley plaintiff in error vs. Ellen Hodden et al. heirs to J. D. Hodden. Argued by M. Patterson for plaintiff in error. This was an action to recover damages against Dr. Schooley, for malpractice.

Edward J. Waring, surviving partner of Lafferty & Waring, plaintiff in error and defendant below vs. the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., for the use of the A. V. R. R. Co. Argued by W. S. Purviance for plaintiff in errror and Mr. Dalzell contra

This was an action of trover brought by the P. R. R. Co. vs. Waring & Lafferty for the value of three car loads of oil, by the mistake of the P. R. R. Co., as they allege, delivered to Waring & Lafferty in August, 1868.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

In this Court Judge Sterrett snatched enough time from counting the election returns to sentence the Allegheny burglars, Connor and McMullen. Connor got twenty-three and McMullen twenty years to the Penitentiary.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of John Cochran to William Henry, petition for the appointment of an appraiser was made and the Court appointed John W. Suman appraiser of the estate and the effects of the assignee.

Nicholas Blum and Margaret Blum were granted permission to adopt Gertrude Katarina Jahn.

A petition was filed for a charter of incorporation of the Castle Shannon Methodist Camp Meeting Association, and the charter was granted.

In the matter of the assignment of David Couch and wife to Wm. B. Moorehead, inventory and appraisement filed.

Martha E. Patterson filed an application for the benefit of the act granting her the benefit of her separate earnings.

Mary E. Coss filed a petition for a divorce from her husband, Albert E. Coss Subpœna awarded.

A charter was granted to the Odd Fellows Joint Stock Company of West Elizabeth.

District Court—Judge White.

In the equity case of J. K. Lanahan vs. Patrick Scanlon, a decree was made by agreement of counsel, dissolving the partnership and the Court appointed John O'Keefe master and receiver.

On motion of J. F. Slagle, Esq., A. F. Alexander, Esq., of Mifflin county, was admitted to practice in this Court.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

On motion of Hon. David Reed, U. S. Attorney, E. G. Platt, Esq., of Philadelphia, was admitted a member of the bar of this Court.

Frederick M. Coombs, of Titusville, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy, and the matter was referred to Register Rogers, of Franklin.

John Levi, Luzerne county, bankrupt. On petition of the assignee, an order was made for the sale of certain real estate, on certain terms.

Jno. Kenmuir, Allegheny City, bankrupt. The assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate approved and an order made directing the assignee to make deeds to Mrs. Cathrine Gould and Hugh S. Fleming, purchasers of lots on Rebecca street.

Staib & Co., Pittsburgh, bankrupt. On petition of J. B. Sneathen & Co., an order was made for a meeting of the creditors, at the office of Register Harper, on the 23d inst., for the purpose of considering propositions for a settlement.

W. A. Miller et al. vs. B. F. Baer. On petition of the solicitor for debtors, a rule was granted on the petitioning creditors to show cause why the proceeds in this case should not be dismissed within ten days, for the reason that the requisite number of creditors have not joined in the petition for adjudication.

James Humphrey et al. vs. Andrew Jackson. On motion of the solicitor for petitioning creditors, the said debtor was adjudged bankrupt, and the matter referred to Register Shaler. John Hall, U. S. Marshal, was appointed provisional assignee, with instructions to insure certain property of the said bankrupt, and to place a watchman in charge of the same.

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THE TAXPAYERS' UNION.

REGULAR MEETING YESTERDAY—THE QUESTION OF NEXT YEAR'S TAXES—THE LATE ELECTION A VERDICT OF THE PEOPLE AGAINST RINGSTERS.

(From the Daily Post of November 6.)

The Taxpayers' Central Executive Committee held a regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. John W. Riddle in the chair.

A JOINT MEETING CALLED.

Judge Mellon stated that certain members of the Financial Committee and Committee on Municipal Elections had requested him to offer a resolution calling a joint meeting of those two committee. In accordance with that request the Judge offered a resolution to that effect, and which also provided that the Central Committee adjourn to meet on Thursday a week. The resolution provides that the two committees shall meet on Thursday next.

Judge Mellon said he could not see the necessity nor advantage of the members meeting from time to time and making speeches. What they wanted to do was to go to work.

Mr. Powers moved that the time of the meeting be changed to Wednesday next at three o'clock. Carried, and the resolution as amended, was adopted.

NEXT YEAR'S TAXES.

Mr. O'Keefe offered the following:

Whereas, We have been generously informed that our taxes for the next year will be nearly double in amount, therefore desiring all unnecessary expenses curtailed

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed on retrenchment and reform, whose duty it shall be to ascertain what if any unnecessary officer and offices there are in our municipal government, and what if any can be dispensed with, and and also to examine if city officials salaries are not much higher than is paid for other useful and skilled labor and report at the next meeting of this Union.

In support of the resolution Mr. O'Keefe referred to the Board of the Guardians stating that the Secretary had informed him that the Board could be run at nearly one-half of the present rate of expenses. He also spoke of the salaries received by the Principal of the High school and by the different principals of the ward schools, stating that for a few hours work each day the teachers received far more remuneration than was received by skilled mechanics for a full days work. He also objected to the action recently taken, throwing the whole school fund together and taking it from the direct control of the people.

Judge Mellen acquiesced with Mr. O'Keefe in the views expressed.

CITY OFFICIALS' SALARIES.

Mr. John W. Riddle also looked favorably upon the resolution. He also suggested that the Union get out a pamphlet giving the names and salaries of every night officer in the city from the Mayor to the lowest clerk in every department. There were many men making a respectable living, he said merely by serving written notices on the people. while there was a person paid for inspecting sewers, and then for inspecting grades, and every possible arrangement was made by which favorites of the ring were drawing their living from the public funds.

Mr. Powers moved that further consideration of the resolution be postponed until the next meeting, and after the joint meeting of the Finance Committee on Municipal Election. Carried.

A VERDICT OF A PEOPLE.

Mr. O'Keefe offered the following:

Resolved, That we recognize in the result of the late election a just verdict of the people irrespective of party against political tricksters and party leaders who have been plundering the taxpayers for many years.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

On motion adjourned.

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KITTY ROUP VS. THE CITY.

THE CITY'S POWER TO TAX IN THE EAST END DISCUSSED BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

The Kitty Roup case was argued in the Supreme Court on Saturday before a full bench. Messrs. Bruce & Negley and M. W. Acheson appeared for Mrs. Roup and Messrs. Geo. P. Hamilton and George Shiras Jr. for the city. The question at issue, as our readers probably recollect, is whether the city has the right to tax Mrs. Roup's farm of 100 acres at full city rates.

The case was argued in the Court of Common Pleas in July last and Judge Collier delivered an opinion denying the city, the right to do so, and granted a preliminary injunction restraining it. The city appealed and carried the case into the Supreme Court.

The nineteenth section of the act of April 1, 1868, which declares that "all real estate within the districts of Oakland, Pitt, Peebles, Liberty and Collins townships, shall be marked "rural," and that "there shall be assessed and collected thereon two-thirds of the rate of city taxation that may be assessed and collected upon other real estate within the said city," has been abrogated by the prescription of the first section. article nine, of the new Constitution, that, "all taxes shall be uniformed, upon the some class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws."

Joined with the complainent below, Mrs. Roup, are, R. Morton, H. Morton, Edwaad Taylor, John Alderson, Ernest Succop, John J. Spear, James Kelley, John F. McCombs, James M. Hutchinson, testamentary trustee of the estate of Wm. Wilkins, deceased, Wm. Murdock, James Murdock, D. H. Fralich, Wm. Frew, Thomas Mellon, John R. Murdock, Geo. Finley, R. B. Phillips, G. H. Douglass, Thomas English, James A. Hutchinson, John Murdock, Sr., W. H. Irwin, A. D. Shaw, Samuel Chadwick and Samuel B. Rass.

In 1873 Mrs. Roup's taxes, for city purposes alone, were $1,774,33¼; while for the year 1874, the same taxes amounted to $6,933,13 while the rental of the farm is only $1,600, per annum.

The city ask, if the ground taken by the lower court be correct, when the occupancy of the lands in the exempted districts will authorize the city authorities to impose equal taxation? Must they wait for what may never take place, a repeal by the Legislature of the act of 1868? "Can it be true," they ask, "that so important a Constitutional provision must remain in abeyance till some future Legeslature may see fit to permit it to come into practical operation?" The counsel for the city cite decision by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. The Constitution of Wisconsin provides that the "rule of taxation shall be uniform." The court held that the Legislature could not, validly, discriminate between lands lying within the municipal limit, and establish different rates of taxation for different parcels. But the court below says that that case is distinguishable from the present one. "The Constitutional limitation there." Judge Collier says, "was distinct and clear, and allowed classification at all of real estate for taxation purposes."

The city holds that the act of 1868 is now passed would be void under our Constitution, and such being the case cannot be sustained, because passed prior to the adoption of the Constitution Counsel for the city further hold that the taxing pewer was not conferred upon the city by the section of the act of 1868, how in question. The act was simply supplementary to the other acts creating and conferring authority upon the city and its repeal, whether by the Legislature or by the Constitution, leaves all the city powers unimpaired. The section in question is really a disabling and not an enabling one. The power to levy taxes upon real and personal property was given to the city by the sixteenth section of the act of May, 1841, with certain limitations as to rate of taxation, which limitations were removed by the third section of the act of Apail 15th, 1867."

NO OTHER DENTIST HAS IT,

Or knows how to administer Dr. Quincy A. Scott's *absolutely safe* anæsthetic. It is a chemical preparation which produces an effect like champagne, and taking it is nothing more than "going on a little spree," from which you sober up in a few minutes, and feel as well as before. It contains nothing which can possibly injure the system, and can be safely taken by people of every age and condition. It is especially good for those who are "very nervous." Over fifty thousand persons have taken it at the great steam dental establishment, 278 Penn avenue. None were injured in the slightest degree, but all were overjoyed with the pleasant sensations, and the entire painlessness of the operations. Dr. Quincy A. Scott always succeeds in extracting without the least pain.

◆

MASSACHUSETTS TO LOUISIANA.

Sister! we have longed to speak it!
  We have waited long to save:
We have yearned to speak the welcome—
  "Enter—be no more a slave!"
Every tear that fell, we saw it,
  As we braced to meet the shock.
Now! Come in—the door is open:
  Sit thou here by Plymouth Rock!

We have seen thee all dishevelled,
  Seen thee bend with trembling lip
When the men who should have loved thee
  Raised again the brutal whip.
But we knew their day was coming
  As we know their day has come:
Ring their doom, Louisiana!
  Massachusetts drives them home!

Queen thou wert in all thy sorrow:
  Queen thou shalt be yet in pride.
Many-throned Columbia calls thee
  Where her queens sit side by side,
And thy regal robes are ready,
  And thy crown is on the throne,
For we knew our Cinderalla
  Would come back to claim her own.

Nevermore shall one be driven
  To the desert: nevermore
Shall the children of the Union
  On their brethren bar the door.
God be thanked for love grown stronger:
  Heart and hope go hand in hand.
We are North and South no longer
  But a great United Land!

John Boyle O'Reilly in the Boston Pilot.

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THE RESULT.

OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

It is not anywhere a mere Democratic victory. It is the protest of all classes of citizens against an Administration which supported Jayne, which enriched Sanborn, which lobbied the Salary Bill through Congress, which established its Kelloggs in the South by perjured judges and misused bayonets, and tried to sustain them by slandering an injured people, and which had just put itself forward with the insolent claim for a perpetuation of power. The public had grown weary of six years of rule remarkable for nothing but blundering and greed. The demand for an indefinite extension of misrule was too much for good nature. It needed the sharp answer it has received. This is the end of Grantism. It is not the revival of the Rebellion nor the definitive rehabilitation of the Democratic party. It simply eliminates Grantism from politics as an impertinent factor, and leaves the two parties confronted—so evenly matched that both must hereafter be careful to make no mistakes. The future belongs to the one who shall earn it.

[N. Y. World.]

So that if, amid this chorus of national rejoicing, it falls to the lot of Democrats to lift their voice the highest, it is only because they have been honored to be the leaders of the people in this prayer for and this work of national regeneration. But the grounds of our exultation are shared in common by all good citizens. The victory won is a victory and not a woe to the conquered. Our deliverance is Republican deliverance just as much. The patriotic masses of the Republican party may indeed be thankful that the mad rioting of their leaders in the insolence of office has been rebuked and arrested. The suffering whites of the South so long plundered in their property by Radical thieves and harried in their persons by Federal emissaries may lift up their heads to greet the rising of a better day for them as well as for the nation at large. The poor negro, even he who cast away his ballot refusing to vote because voting had brought him thus far no higher wages, may take his share in the general joy, for with the advent of the Democracy to the control of the nation will come the real "year ob jubilee," when he shall no longer be made the pariah of Radicalism, but enjoy his rightful liberties without becoming the pest of the nation.

Grant's pretorian phalanx has been broken. His "Third Term" banner has been captured and reversed for a scoff and a hissing. The bummers of his army, the spoilers of the South, have been compelled to slacken their hold where the prey has not been wrested from them. The political sorcerers discover that Mortonism has lost its power for a delusion of the defenders of the Republic—the people at the ballot box. Yet this only the first great battle in a long campaign. It is won triumphantly. Yet there are others to be won.

[Chicago Tribune.]

But it would be tedious to go over the whole field. The story is the same in each of the twenty-four States that chose Representatives to the Forty-fourth Congress. The dominant party, by attempting to overawe the voters, has met with a Waterloo defeat. It finds itself to-day fallen from its high estate; reduced from an all-powerful agency in the administration of the government to a powerless minority. Could a defeat be more complete—more overwhelming?

[Phila. New Age, Ind.]

A feeling of security to be followed by the restoration of industrial activity and easier times may now be looked for throughout the country, and our people will obtain, as the reward for their exertions in this great election, that relief which their long suffering and much tired patience so richly deserve.

THOUSANDS IN THIS VICINITY HAVE TAKEN

Laughing Gas, and suffered from the effects of it for days, weeks, months, and some for years. Some have been killed outright, some have gone crazy, while others suffered from temporary aberration, and others from loss of memory. These are facts beyond dispute, and Dr. Scott can send any doubters directly to the sufferers or their friends for confirmation of the above statement. In view of these facts, is it not apparent that laughing gas is very dangerous, no matter who, *from interested motives*, guarantees it safe. Dr Quincy A. Scott is not interested either one way or the other. He has the largest apparatus and greatest facilities for making gas in the State, and has had more experience in administering it than any one in this vicinity. He gives gas to all who desire it, and *makes no extra charge* when artificial teeth are ordered. For those who won't risk gas, he has his absolutely safe anæsthetic. This is only administered at the great steam dental establishment, 278 Penn avenue. *No other dentist has it, or knows how to give it.* Dr. Scott makes the best artificial teeth in the State.

DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT MAKES THE BEST

Artificial teeth in the State, and only charges $12 for best vulcanite sets. They are warranted for five years, that you can eat with them, and that they are superior to any made in the city for $20. The Doctor makes no extra charge of $5 to $10 for laughing gas and extracting as some do, making your teeth cost double price.

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Root and Herb Juices,
Root and Herb Juices,
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The most reliable Remedies in use,
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DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES.---OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases. Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
OFFICE HOURS—9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays excepted.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have this day applied to the Surveyor General of the State of Pennsylvania for a warrant for about one acre of land, situate in North Fayette township, Allegheny Co., State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north and east by lands of Jacob Whitmer, on the south by lands of Abraham Bell and on the west by lands now or lately owned and claimed by Nevin Barclay.

This land is woodland and not enclosed by any

FENCE ON ANY OF THE LINES THEREOF,

But is enclosed by fences outside of the boundaries o said piece of land.

ABRAHAM BELL.
NORTH FAYETTE TOWNSHIP, October 3, 1874.
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AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM of early indiscretion, causing nervousdebility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. se27-1yW

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296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues to treat with his usual great success all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases, Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also, Impotency, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis, (all forms) consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT or ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD-POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours—9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1.

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ALL FORMS of Private and Chronic Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietors are regular graduates of medicine and surgery, as diploma at office will show, are longer engaged, and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.

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Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to Private Diseases sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address

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No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All medicines are prepared by the proprietor where nothing but the best of drugs are used, this enables us to cure the most difficult cases after all others have failed. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.
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PRESCRIPTION FREE.

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address. Dr. E. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
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A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York.
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The Pittsburgh Female College offers to those who desire either a solid or ornamental education the advantage of EIGHT SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS, elegant and well-furnished buildings, a carefully selected course of study, thorough teaching and TWENTY-EIGHT EXPERIENCED TEACHERS. Charges less than any institution in the United States, affording equal accommodations and advantages.

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in connection with the College, is abundantly supplied with instruments, including the largest and best Grand Organ for educational purposes in America. Instruction is given in everything pertaining to music, such as the Theory of Music, Thorough Bass, Harmony, Counterpoint, Voice Culture and the use of all musical instruments,

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FRENCH AND GERMAN by native teachers. Superior facilities in Drawing, Painting, Needlework and Waxwork. Lessons in music from ten to twenty-five dollars per quarter.

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20 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts,	4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	3,000 each	90,000
50 Cash Gifts,	2,000 each	100,000
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VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR Sale! At the new offices of THOMAS F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street opposite First National Bank

No. 58 Sixth avenue, NEW HOUSE, with all modern improvements, it is one of the best built houses in the city, and the location very desirable. Price $20,000.

30 ACRES in Twenty-second ward, good buildings excellent fruit of all kinds, and in a location to insure large increase in value. Price $2,000 per acre.

10 ACRES in Chartiers township, near Scully's Springs, about one mile from Ingram Station. Price only $600 per acre,

4½ ACRES on Forbes street, Twenty-second ward, adjoining Thos. Wightman. Price only $8,000.

84 ACRES at New Castle, Pa., for sale or to exchange for City Property.

FINE RESIDENCE at Edgwood Station, P. R. R. with 4½ acres ground, beautiful location, to exchange for City Property. Price $28,000.

FINE PROPERTY on Centre avenue, at the old Car Station, good business location; the houses rent now for over $1,200. Will be sold for $12,000.

TWO BRICK STORES and dwellings, corner Fifth avenue and Pride street, lot 40x90 feet. Price only $18,000 for both.

I also have good and cheap property on Liberty street, Wood street, Smithfield street, Fifth avenue between Market and Smithfield streets

In Allegheny City I have property on North avenue, Montgomery avenue, Sandusky street, Sheffield street, Boyle street, Hemlock street, Locust street and Federal street and in every direction.

Wanted immediately, a good mortgage on City Property for $20,000.

THOS. F. STEWART,
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Consumption and General Decay.

The restoring of a failing human body to health and renewed life are subjects of deep solicitude to every physician, as well as to thousands of others whose haggard looks and waning lives are evidences that they have lost them. The few dollars of expense are as nothing in comparison with lost health. Let those who suffer from chronic diseases, particularly those of the lungs and respiratory organs, call on Dr. Keyser, and get his treatment. A short treatment will convince any one of his extraordinary skill, acquired by a lifetime of experience and confirmed by a cure in his own person. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is a prodigy in the cure of chronic disease. It will work out the bad blood and replace it with new; whilst it will impart health and energy to all the languishing powers of life. An essay descriptive of its powers sent free, by addressing Dr. Keyser, at his medical office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Price of Lung Cure, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 per half dozen.

Consumption—Who Cures It.

If any one will read the essay of Dr. Keyser, with the cures which he has made, and then go and ask those whose certificates are published, they cannot help but be convinced that Dr. Keyser has done more in a short time towards the cure of this formidable malady, than any physician of the present day. Dr. Keyser's lung cure furnishes the poor consumptive with more of hope than any known remedy. Dr. Keyser's other treatment, together with his Lung Cure, are next to invincible, where there is constitutional vigor enough left to appropriate the medicine. If the sufferer from consumption, or of any long standing chronic disease, will make application to Dr. Keyser, they will know what we say is true; if this is impracticable, try a bottle of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, read his essay, which may be had free to all, by application, or by letter at Dr. Keyser's medical office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Price of Lung Cure, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 per half dozen.

The Current of Life---The Blood.

Every particle of flesh, every nail, every hair, every nerve, every bone and every tissue of the human body, receives its life and nourishment from the blood, which traverses the arteries and veins of that human body. If the source is impure and faulty, it will fail to renew and keep that body in health. Ulcers on the lungs, in the throat, on the legs, in the nose, and throughout the whole fabric, will appear, not all at once, but in some, in one place, in others at another place, until the whole crumbles to decay. Chronic diseases will be established, and can only be removed by a careful and systematic course of medical treatment to restore the blood to its virgin plastic power. This can be done by Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, which contains more of life-renewing properties than any medicine known to man. A treatise of 32 pages can be had free, by addressing Dr. Keyser, at his medical office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Price of Lung Cure, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 per half dozen.

Live, and be Strong.

If you are plagued with a wearisome chronic disease, and if you find the natural energies of your constitution giving way, with perhaps an expectoration of blood betimes, and a cough coming on and growing worse daily, or pains in the chest, or a stopped condition of the nose, do not call it catarrh, or try some trifling nostrum, but look around you, and see if you have not seen hundreds begin just that way, and end in consumption. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is the best known remedy for that disease, but it will arrest all train of morbid phenomena of which we speak, and will renew the constitution and bring back life and health. Read Dr. Keyser's essay, to be had free, at Dr. Keyser's medical office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Price of Lung Cure, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 per half dozen.

The Natural Way of Life.

Slight sicknesses are those which often lead on to incurable disease. It may be chronic or acute. Chronic diseases are of such a nature as to render those who are subject to them as wholly unfit for the enjoyments of life. This is not the natural way of life. Most people so afflicted will tell you they are not sick, but yet they are in a state of health that is harder to cure than a violent acute disease. Its management should be committed to one who has made chronic disease a study, and such a man is Dr. Keyser, who not only has investigated such disease, but has full record of hundreds of cures that had baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. Amongst the cures he had made consumption stands conspicuous. Nineteen out of every twenty in his hands are successful. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is the great remedy with which he does his work, and, when necessary, calling to his aid the vast stores of the materia medica, in which he is well skilled. Get the Doctor's essay, which may be had at his medical office, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Price of Lung Cure, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 per half dozen.

Take Time by the Fore-lock.

If ever there was anything that needed early attention, it is the first approaches of disease, when it first makes its appearance in the human body, but instead of this, we are naturally prone to put off the evil day until it be too late. Especially is this true with regard to the lungs; and after the disease becomes seated and fearful lesions have taken place, we are met with the too common remark—"Oh Consumption can't be cured." Not only from people in general, but even learned doctors submit to that belief. We tell you no. If Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is taken early in the disease, every one of such cases could be cured. Hundreds have been cured in every stage, and there is no reason to believe that Consumption cannot be cured just as any other disease, by proper and timely treatment. Dr. Keyser's method of examination is such as to enable him to know the exact condition of the lungs, and the remedies proper to cure them. An essay, with full particulars, may be had of Dr. Keyser free of charge, at his office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Price of Lung Cure, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 per half dozen

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ESTABLISHED 1854

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The only reliable gift distribution in the country.

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IN VALUABLE GIFTS,

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

L. D. SINE'S

45th SEMI-ANNUAL

GIFT ENTERPRISE

To be drawn MONDAY, October 12, 1874.

One Grand Capital Prize, $10,000 in Gold.

One Prize, $5,000 in Silver

Five Prizes $1,000 EACH IN GREENBACKS.
Five Prizes $500
Ten Prizes $100

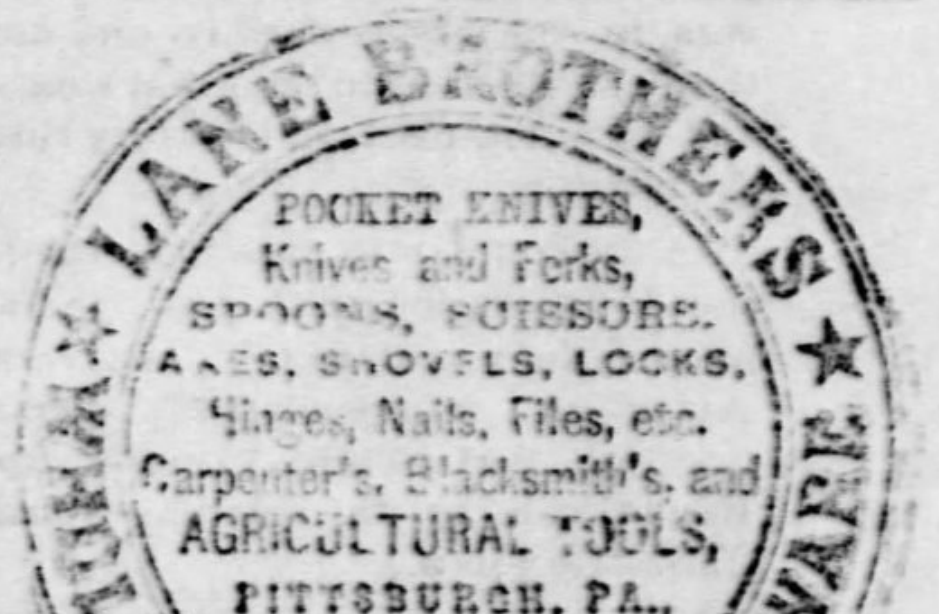
Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each.
Two Buggies, Horses, &c., worth $600 each.
Two Fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $550 each.
Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each.
1,500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, (in all) worth from $20 to $300 each.
Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c.
Number of gifts, 10,000; Tickets limited to 50,000.

AGENTS WANTED to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single tickets, $2; six tickets, $10; twelve tickets $20, twenty-five tickets, $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

L. D. SINE,
Main Office, 101 W. Fifth st. Box 86, Cincinnati, O.



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Legalized by State Authority, and
DRAWN IN PUBLIC IN ST. LOUIS.

Grand Single Number Scheme of 50,000 Nos

Drawn the Last Day of Each Month.

Capital Prize, $50,000!

10,380 Prizes, amounting to $300,000.

WHOLE TICKETS $10. HALVES $5. QUARTERS $2 50

The Great Combination Scheme, with a Capital Prize of $32,500, and 32,396 Prizes, amounting $578,177, Draws every Saturday during the year. Whole tickets $10; halves $5; quarters $2 50. Address, for Tickets and Circulars,

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THE ELECTIONS.

FURTHER RETURNS.

Special to The Post.

STILL ANOTHER CONGRESSMAN GAINED

GREENVILLE, Nov. 5, 1874.

And now Dr. A. G. Egbert, Democrat, of the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Congressional District, comprised of Erie, Warren and Venango counties, is elected by the official majority of twelve votes. Will this deluge never cease?

JOHN R. PACKARD.

CRAWFORD COUNTY DEMOCRATIC.

MEADVILLE, Nov. 5, 1874.

Sheakley's majority in Crawford county is three hundred and sixty-seven. We also elect three Assemblymen, Commissioner and Auditor.

M. P. D.

BUTLER COUNTY.

BUTLER, Nov. 5, 1874.

Butler county elects Dr. Jos. Lusk, candidate for Assembly, and Lev. McQuiston for District Attorney.

M.

THE "OLD STAR OF THE WEST" DOES NOBLY.

GREENSBURG, Nov. 5, 1874.

Latta's official majority is eighteen hundred and seventy-three. Temple's, nineteen hundred and two.

J. M. L.

GOOD FOR FRANKLIN.

FRANKLIN, Nov. 5, 1874.

The official vote elects Dr. Egbert to Congress, and John Park to the Assembly, a gain of two Assemblymen.

W. T. B.

THE OFFICIAL RETURNS IN MERCER.

MERCER, Nov. 5, 1874.

The following is the official vote in Mercer county. Olmstead, 4,180; Latta, 3,781; Allen, 4,275; Temple, 3,872; Beath 4,272; McCandless, 3,848; for Congress, White has 157 majority in this county. We have elected our judge and Sheakley to Congress.

P. J. PIERCE.

MORE GOOD NEWS.

GREENVILLE, Nov, 5, 1874.

Sheakley's official majority in the Twenty-sixth Congressional district is 397. A. McDermott, Esq., of Mercer, was elected President Judge by 189 majority. We are happy—four thousand Democrats and multitudes of Republicans.

JNO. R. PACKARD.

THE DEMOCRACY CARRY PENNSYLVANIA

The Evening Leader of yesterday prints the following:

HARRISBURG, November 5.—The returns show that McCandless is elected by nearly six thousand majority, Latta by twenty-five hundred, and Temple by fifteen hundred. Allen maintains that he gains sufficiently on his competitors to elect him. The Democrats claim a majority of ten or eleven in the House, giving them a majority of four or five on joint ballot, and securing a United States Senator. The chairman of the State Central Committee claim the election of the entire ticket to the legislature, and sixteen members of Congress.

ROD.

[By the election of Dr. Egbert in the Twenty-seventh district the Democratic Congressional delegation stands seventeen Democrats to ten republicans.—EDS. POST.

By Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, November 5.—Of the sixty-six counties in this State, fifty-five, officially heard from, give Latta 17,458 majority. This will be reduced about 12,000 by Philadelphia leaving 5,000 for Olmsted to overcome, for which he has the large Republican counties of Delaware, Allegheny, Bradford, Luzerne and Potter. If Latta is elected at all it will be by a bare majority.

KANSAS.

ATCHISON, November 7.—The daily Champion has official returns from twenty-seven counties, and the reported majorities in twenty-six others. The majority for Osborn, Republican, in these counties is 10,342. The counties to hear from will increase this majority about 3,000 or 4,000. All other candidates on the Republican State ticket, except State Treasurer, will have a majority exceeding that given for Governor from three to five thousand. The candidate for State Treasurer falls behind the Governor's vote 2,000 or 3,000. The Champion also has returns from 91 legislative districts, showing the election of 63 Republicans, 24 Democrats and reformers, 2 independent Republicans and 2 elected on local issues, politics unknown. The State Senate will stand Republicans 19, Democrats and reformers 13, with one district yet in doubt.

TENNESSEE.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET ELECTED BY 45,000 MAJORITY.

NASHVILLE, November 5.—In the First Congressional District, McFarland is elected over R. R. Butler by 2,000 majority, thus making the Tennessee delegation 9 to 1 in the next Congress.

The Legislature stands 23 Democrats, 2 Republicans and 6 or 7 Republicans in the House. The Democratic majority for Governor will be between forty and forty-five thousand.

THE DEMOCRACY GAIN 16,000 IN THREE DISTRICTS.

KNOXVILLE, November 5.—In the First district, McFarland, Democrat for Congress, has 1,500 majority, a Democratic gain of 5,000. In the Second district the Republicans have 400 majority, a Democratic gain of 6,000. In the Third District, Dibbrell, Democrat, has 4,000 majority, a Democratic gain of 5,000.

MISSOURI.

ENTIRE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION DEMOCRATIC.

ST. LOUIS, November 5.—Returns from the State are still very meagre, but enough is known to show that the Democratic majority will not be less than thirty thousand and may be over forty thousand. The Congressional delegation will be entirely Democratic, a gain of four members, but the majorities of the interior districts cannot yet be given. The districts of this city are as follows: First—Eckehr, Democrat, 173 majority over E. O. Stanard, present incumbent who ran behind his ticket some two thousand. Second—Erastus Wells, Democrat, 5,643 majority. Third—Wm. H. Stone, Democrat, present incumbent 1,593 majority. The bitter and persistent contest in the 6th ward between Stetson, Hutchins and N. H. Lockland for the lower House, of the legislative was finally settled after several counts and re-counts of the vote in favor of Hutchins by 77 majority.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, November 5.—A dispatch from Danville, claims the election of G. C. Cabel, Conservative, for Congress from the Fifth district over Thomas, Republican. B. B. Douglass, Conservative, defeats Sener, Republican, present member from the First district. Platt, Republican, is re-elected in the Second district over Good by nearly 200 majority. There is a probability of a contest in this district, the Conservatives claiming that a large number of fraudulent negro votes were cast, they being temporarily colozied from the Fourth district, Stowells, in which there was no organized contest. The Congressional delegation from Virginia stands 7 Conservatives, 2 Republicans—a Conservative gain of three.

LOUISIANA.

SYPHER BADLY DEFEATED.

NEW ORLEANS, November 5.—Moncure's majority in the city is 12,126; Leed's majority for Mayor, 11,694. For Congress from the First district, Gibson's majority over Sypher is about 3,500; Second district, Ellis' majority over Dibble about 2,500; Third district, additional returns indicate the re-election of Darrell by about 500 majority. No additional returns from the other districts. One hundred guns were fired this evening in honor of the Democratic victories.

KANSAS.

ATCHISON, Ks., November 5.—Returns from eighty-two Legislative districts elect sixty Republicans, ten Reformers, nine Democrats, two Independent Republicans and one on local issues. Of the twenty-six districts not heard from fifteen will probably elect Republicans. This will give the Republicans about two-thirds of the lower house. Of the thirty-three Senators chosen the Republicans elect twenty and the opposition ten, with three districts not heard from.

NEVADA.

THE DEMOCRACY GAIN THE STATE.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 5.—Returns from Nevada are still incomplete. However the republicans concede the election of Bradley, Democrat, for Governor—but by a majority reduced from the first estimates. The election of Sharon on the legislative ticket is certain. The republicans claim the election of Woodburn for Congress over Ellis by 400 majority.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, November 5.—Complete returns from the Third Congressional district give Farwell, Republicon, and present member 100 majority. The Democrats claim, however, that one precinct of the Twentieth ward will be thrown out in the official count for irregularities, and should this be done it will defeat Farwell by 70 votes. In the Second district it will require the official vote to decide the count.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, November 5.—Dispatches still show Democratic gains. The Legislature is about sixty Democrats to forty Republicans. Williams, Democrat, for Congress, is certainly elected in the Twenty-second district over Rapier, colored, Republican. The chances of the election of Bromberg in the Fist district are good.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, November 5.—Returns received by the Free Press up to this time for all but thirteen small counties give Bagley, Republican for Governor, a majority of 2,922. In the Eighth Congressional district the vote is exceedingly close with the chances in favor of Bradley, Republican, from 55 to 100 majority.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, November 5.—The News and Courier, from incomplete returns, concedes the election of Chamberlain by about 6,000 majority. Also, concedes the election of Wallace, Republican, and Hoge, Republican, to Congress. Rainey's re-election is still in doubt.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, November 5.—From official returns so far received, the Democrats claim the election of their entire Congressional ticket by the following majorities: Gause, First district, from 4,000 to to 5,000; Slemons, Second district, 800 to 1,500; Wilshire, Fourth district, from 3,500 to 4,500 over both his opponents, Hynes and Thomason.

LITTLE ROCK, November 7.—Enough official returns are received to know certainly that the entire county ticket of the Democrats is elected as heretofore stated—L. C. Gouse, in the first, W. F. Slemons in the Second, W. W. Wilshire in the Third and Thos. M. Gunter in the Fourth district. The latter is a member of the present Congress. Gause is contending for Hodge's seat in the present Congress. Wilshire was ousted last May and the seat given Gouse. He now defeats Hines, the present Congressman at large at least 4,000.

ALABAMA.

RADICALS ROUTED—DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY 12,000.

MONTGOMERY, November 6.—The Democratic majority in the State is not less than 12,000. The result in the First Congressional district is doubtful. Haralson, colored, Republican, has been scratched to a considerable extent. He is beaten by Bromberg. In the Second district, Williams, Democrat, has a majority of 1,000 over Rapier, colored, Republican. In the Third district, Broadford, Democrat, beats Betts about 5,000. In the Fourth district, Hayes, Republican, has 6,000 majority. The race in the Fifth and Sixth district was between Democrats; in the former Caldwell beats Sheffield; in the latter, Hewitt beats Sloss, the present incumbent, by about 7,000 majority. The Democratic majority on joint ballot in the Legislature will be 29.

LOUISIANA.

STARTLING ELECTION FRAUD—HOW A RADICAL SECURED THE CHOICE OF HIS TICKET.

NEW ORLEANS, November 6.—A New Iberia dispatch says: When the Commissioners of Hubertsville poll came to hand in their box the Supervisor could not be found. When it was tendered him next morning, he replied, according to law, it was too late and refused to receive it. On Wednesday the Supervisor started for New Orleans, leaving the Hubertsville box behind. Without this box the Republicans elect the entire parish ticket.

Active preparations are going on for a grand torch-light procession and illumination to morrow night, in honor of the Democratic victory throughout the Union.

FLORIDA.

THE LEGISLATURE DEMOCRATIC.

AUGUSTA, November 6.—News from Key West, Florida, says: The Cubans voted for the Republican candidate, thus defeating Henderson, Democrat, for Congress in the First district. Wall, colored, Republican, has been elected over Finlay, Democrat, in the Second district. The Democrats have a majority of 20 in the Legislature.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, November 6.—The official vote of this county gives Hardin, Democrat, for Governor, 2,065 majority; Coleman for Lieutenant Governor, 1,479. On the county ticket, Emil Thomas, Republican, gets 1,068 majority, the only Republican candidate elected. Of the fourteen Representatives to the Lower House of the Legislature elected eight are Republicans and six Democrats, and of the three Senators elected one is Republican and two Democrats. The vote ran behind the registration about 8,000. It is represented that the majority from sixty-three counties embracing the most populous and heaviest Democratic Counties of the State give Hardin 32,000 majority. The Tenth Congressional district gives Judge Debott Democrat, 324 majority over Hyde, Republican, the present incumbent. Returns from no other districts are yet complete. The Democrats claim they will have a Democratic majority in the House of fifty, and in the Senate of twenty-five.

(Official.)

SENATORIAL—45th DISTRICT.

	Rep. Humphreys.	Dem. Wood.	Tem. Hutchinson.
PITTSBURGH.			
24th ward, 1 p	128	79	2
24th ward, 2 p	36	56	1
25th ward, 1 p	38	109	
25th ward, 2 p	62	106	11
25th ward, 3 p	59	118	6
26th ward, 1 p	73	87	
26th ward, 2 p	44	198	1
26th ward, 3 p	70	77	
26th ward, 4 p	82	74	1
27th ward, 1 p	16	238	
27th ward, 2 p	56	54	5
28th ward, 1 p	80	103	7
28th ward, 2 p	36	101	
28th ward, 3 p	57	109	
29th ward, 1 p	67	79	12
29th ward, 2 p	94	139	3
30th ward, 1 p	87	78	2
30th ward, 2 p	56	91	
31st ward	39	88	4
32d ward, 1 p	96	90	5
32d ward, 2 p	59	73	21
33d ward	25	94	
34th ward	126	63	
35th ward, 1 p	55	40	2
35th ward, 2 p	36	41	6
36th ward, 1 p	116	59	16
36th ward, 2 p	51	32	20
BOROUGHS.			
West Elizabeth	61	39	10
Mansfield	50	27	22
Chartiers	31	77	26
TOWNSHIPS.			
Mifflin, 1 p	43	125	14
Mifflin, 2 p	120	53	12
Mifflin, 3 p	51	80	3
Robinson, 1 p	21	33	8
Robinson, 2 p	36	38	36
Moon	66	86	22
Baldwin, 1 p	29	97	
Baldwin, 2 p	49	148	7
Upper St. Clair	27	49	27
Lower St. Clair	79	193	24
North Fayette	38	63	71
South Fayette	56	27	72
Neville	19	7	10
Jefferson	83	124	93
Chartiers	110	123	28
Findley	66	126	12
Snowden	74	52	25
Crescent	18	28	1
Union	98	50	17
Scott, 1 p	31	37	1
Scott, 2 p	28	38	10
Stowe	9	66	11
Total	3,037	4,244	687

Woods' majority over Humphreys..1,207

(Official.)

SECOND LEGISLATIVE DISTICT

DISTRICTS	Jeremy, R.	Onslow, R.	Irwin, D.	Shidle, D.
PITTSBURGH.				
1st ward, 1 p	18	17	133	138
1st ward, 2 p	65	70	71	72
1st ward, 3 p	43	47	62	65
2d ward, 1 p	62	67	46	47
2d ward, 2 p	68	69	111	109
2d ward, 3 p	23	36	97	89
3d ward, 1 p	29	32	59	61
3d ward, 2 p	59	59	111	113
4th ward, 1 p	23	25	94	92
4th ward, 2 p	19	19	123	124
4th ward, 3 p	35	33	100	101
6th ward, 1 p	70	66	124	126
6th ward, 2 p	82	84	114	121
6th ward, 3 p	81	90	158	162
6th ward, 4 p	34	34	36	36
7th ward, 1 p	67	68	114	116
7th ward, 2 p	105	129	81	101
7th ward, 3 p	63	52	74	69
8th ward, 1 p	55	56	90	88
8th ward, 2 p	66	65	64	75
8th ward, 3 p	44	49	79	79
8th ward, 4 p	69	74	89	87
	1,171	1,241	2,030	2,075

Shidle's majority over Onslow............834
And over Jeremy............904
Irwin's majority over Onslow............789
And over Jeremy............859

(Official.)

FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT

DISTRICTS.	Morrison, R.	Wainright, R.	McCord, R.	Lastner, R.	Patterson, D.	Carson, D.	Hays, D.	Thornton, D.	Burt, T.	Findley, T.
PITTSBURGH.										
11th ward, 1 p	69	68	63	58	64	64	55	65	..	..
11th ward, 2 p	138	119	124	135	93	94	97	93	7	10
11th ward, 3 p	46	47	49	50	61	58	64	61	4	3
11th ward, 4 p	56	58	59	59	62	60	63	62	4	3
13th ward, 1 p	58	58	50	57	71	72	72	73	1	3
13th ward, 2 p	76	87	84	73	103	94	104	104	7	5
13th ward, 3 p	46	49	54	49	46	39	45	46	6	5
14th ward, 1 p	62	65	65	61	101	100	105	103	11	12
14th ward, 2 p	42	40	39	43	30	30	30	31	1	4
14th ward, 3 p	28	36	32	22	38	32	42	38	21	[illegible]
14th ward, 4 p	25	35	26	23	43	39	41	46	13	11
15th ward, 5 p	67	66	70	63	69	72	67	70	2	1
15th ward, 1 p	44	55	42	39	69	71	58	70	3	[illegible]
15th ward, 2 p	46	62	51	47	61	62	57	59	15	15
15th ward, 3 p	54	92	61	60	100	98	69	95	5	7
15th ward, 1 p	32	38	35	34	97	95	93	96	6	6
16th ward, 2 p	23	18	22	22	39	36	37	41	2	3
16th ward, 3 p	43	54	50	43	50	42	40	48	6	6
16th ward, 4 p	40	37	38	39	34	26	31	34	2	6
16th ward, 5 p	14	41	34	13	92	68	64	92	1	1
17th ward, 1 p	60	84	75	57	90	60	73	81	29	33
17th ward, 2 p	60	85	57	63	121	104	113	110	28	26
17th ward, 3 p	62	78	68	60	109	96	99	102	23	23
17th ward, 4 p	27	38	30	27	81	76	90	78	23	26
18th ward	19	34	37	36	18	89	91	5	18	21
19th ward, 1 p	61	51	66	65	37	38	52	34	22	30
19th ward, 2 p	44	50	55	48	58	48	64	52	19	26
19th ward, 3 p	47	68	63	45	83	59	79	79	19	23
20th ward, 1 p	32	44	52	34	71	52	48	69	4	10
20th ward, 2 p	70	77	82	64	51	41	70	51	28	36
20th ward, 3 p	27	48	43	31	69	56	73	65	15	22
21st ward, 1 p	78	81	81	82	164	123	207	156	55	87
21st ward, 2 p	14	15	17	16	17	16	30	18	14	15
21st ward, 3 p	48	51	46	47	48	43	63	48	23	34
22d ward, 1 p	50	48	52	58	34	34	70	46	4	22
22d ward, 2 p	49	12	13	43	24	25	27	21	3	15
23d ward, 1 p	32	59	43	43	51	48	33	58	..	..
23d ward, 2 p	77	76	52	79	65	64	70	101	8	6
24th ward, 1 p	101	36	29	104	104	91	89	116	77	68
24th ward, 2 p	31	38	37	26	59	30	34	65	20	17
25th ward, 1 p	48	48	48	40	101	93	88	111	10	1
25th ward, 2 p	59	38	38	48	110	103	105	124	49	31
25th ward, 3 p	60	115	102	66	114	42	36	131	30	26
26th ward, 1 p	76	84	78	68	77	61	65	81	18	5
26th ward, 2 p	49	111	98	45	194	136	124	193	6	2
26th ward, 3 p	75	87	83	72	65	53	57	68	11	1
26th ward, 4 p	81	97	95	82	78	54	56	75	7	3
27th ward, 1 p	17	29	26	19	256	230	[illegible]	238	..	..
27th ward, 2 p	42	43	50	40	66	56	[illegible]	67	15	11
28th ward, 1 p	73	70	84	96	79	77	[illegible]	63	68	15
28th ward, 2 p	37	64	61	59	97	61	[illegible]	60	12	3
28th ward, 3 p	59	70	70	46	106	87	[illegible]	[illegible]	25	6
29th ward, 1 p	71	83	75	62	76	58	[illegible]	80	79	15
29th ward, 2 p	83	124	110	77	130	111	[illegible]	58	13	4
30th ward, 1 p	78	80	79	77	81	75	72	85	..	..
30th ward, 2 p	55	27	37	47	92	86	84	95	24	24
31st ward	49	79	52	49	76	59	46	77	17	8
32d ward, 1 p	58	115	122	58	121	92	69	128	8	7
32d ward, 2 p	54	67	70	52	71	57	84	77	23	27
33d ward	23	23	23	23	96	96	96	96	..	..
34th ward	32	41	42	32	154	154	132	154	4	4
35th ward, 1 p	32	55	70	40	56	42	34	56	3	3
35th ward, 2 p	29	32	42	29	40	44	37	44	7	7
36th ward, 1 p	39	80	61	29	121	112	95	122	22	22
36th ward, 2 p	35	39	35	19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37th ward, 1 p	44	45	48	48	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37th ward, 2 p	43	50	45	45	46	42	59	47	21	21

W P. Powell, Temperance candidate, in place of J. Vannote, received 612 votes in this district.

(Official.)

FIRST LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

WARDS.	Long, R.	Graham, R.	Gerwig, R.	Swan, D.	Bedell, D.	Tizzell, D.	Riddle, T.	Stewart, T.
1st ward	317	308	268	259	288	19	70	64
2d ward, 1 p	81	113	83	73	53	50	38	39
2d ward, 2 p	166	217	158	103	77	77	78	64
2d ward, 3 p	147	184	139	118	87	93	52	50
2d ward, 4 p	64	100	61	69	49	51	36	35
3d ward, 1 p	99	130	96	92	51	61	36	30
3d ward, 2 p	114	175	121	104	58	64	59	55
3d ward, 3 p	89	89	88	[illegible]	37	36	17	16
3d ward, 4 p	86	47	93	176	129	133	1	1
3d ward, 5 p	109	65	116	172	123	116	1	1
4th ward, 1 p	127	150	128	94	62	58	34	36
4th ward, 2 p	97	115	105	83	51	61	32	31
4th ward, 3 p	34	98	80	107	98	97	18	17
4th ward, 4 p	107	85	133	186	136	156	9	5
5th ward, 1 p	130	107	76	71	55	59	22	42
5th ward, 2 p	134	191	135	125	79	78	76	110
5th ward, 3 p	66	78	57	63	56	44	28	20
6th ward, 1 p	88	161	91	145	130	134	86	98
6th ward, 2 p	80	104	74	147	106	105	38	43
6th ward, 3 p	58	101	53	89	86	86	44	41
7th ward, 1 p	71	30	68	193	156	157	..	..
7th ward, 2 p	86	66	92	178	160	165	..	..
7th ward, 3 p	40	68	38	61	73	76	4	4
8th ward, 1 p	96	92	88	88	80	85	1	2
8th ward, 2 p	69	77	68	31	28	29	8	11
9th ward	94	98	92	150	138	139	14	12
10th ward	42	49	35	54	41	38	25	19
11th ward	77	92	72	62	73	80	17	19
	2766	3305	2715	3171	2560	251	844	865

STATE—OFFICIAL.

DISTRICTS.	Judge of S. Court			Lieut. Governor			Auditor General			Sec'y of Int. Affairs		
	Paxson, R.	Woodward, D.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Allen, R.	Temple, D.	[illegible]	Beath, R.	McCandless, D.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shaler, 2 p	44	28	..	45	28	..	45	28	..	45	28	..
W. Deer	76	31	17	77	34	16	77	34	16	77	34	19
E. Deer	88	43	41	90	46	38	91	44	33	92	44	38
Richland	36	34	16	37	34	16	37	33	16	37	32	16
Ross, 1 p	70	25	2	69	25	2	70	25	2	70	25	2
Ross, 2 p	35	75	3	36	74	3	36	74	3	36	74	3

Olmstead............13,119
Latta............15,701
Bradford............2,467

Latta majority over Olmstead............2,582
Paxson............12,983
Woodward............15,526
Black............2,571

Woodward's majority over Paxson............2,543

(Official.)

SENATORIAL—42d DISTRICT.

DISTRICTS.	Rep. M'Neil.	Dem. McKelvey.	Inc. Gallagher
ALLEGHENY.			
1st ward, 1 p	309	219	72
2d ward, 1 p	82	60	37
2d ward, 2 p	166	91	67
2d ward, 3 p	145	98	53
2d ward, 4 p	59	54	44
3d ward, 1 p	106	54	42
3d ward, 2 p	128	68	58
3d ward, 3 p	86	46	18
3d ward, 4 p	93	129	4
3d ward, 5 p	118	122	1
4th ward, 1 p	134	68	34
4th ward, 2 p	117	53	27
4th ward, 3 p	91	92	16
4th ward, 4 p	142	130	8
5th ward, 1 p	86	62	24
5th ward, 2 p	115	113	86
5th ward, 3 p	67	53	20
6th ward, 1 p	94	137	88
6th ward, 2 p	65	121	41
6th ward, 3 p	54	87	45
7th ward, 1 p	148	80	
7th ward, 2 p	96	155	
7th ward, 3 p	63	51	5
8th ward, 1 p	97	83	
8th ward, 2 p	83	24	1
9th ward	94	135	17
10th ward	36	45	21
11th ward	93	67	15
BOROUGHS.			
Bellevue	64	17	12
Sewickley	116	130	16
TOWNSHIPS.			
Kilbuck, 1 p	61	24	22
Kilbuck, 2 p	72	46	11
Ohio	43	38	1
Reserve	64	28	5

COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

DISTRICTS.	Judge Orphan's Court		Dist. Att'y		Ass't Dist. Att'y		Com'r		Director of Poor.		
	Hawkins, R.	Magee, D.	Montooth, R.	Duff, D.	McQuaide, R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chalfant, R.	Bryson, D.	Jordan, T.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shaler, 2 p	44	27	47	23	37	35	37	34	46	23	2
West Deer	97	27	86	33	89	39	93	35	54	64	10
East Deer	129	43	93	77	129	44	129	44	85	44	43
Richland	52	34	38	33	45	38	52	35	35	34	17
Ross, 1 p	68	29	68	25	72	24	70	25	69	25	1
Ross, 2 p	39	74	40	71	38	73	39	73	35	73	3

Hawkins............15,710
Magee............15,436
Montooth............15,027
Duff............15,005
McQuaide............15,475
Hunter............15,941

Hawkins' majority............274
Montooth's majority............22
Hunter's majority............466

(Official.)

SIXTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

DISTRICTS.	Young, R.	Archbold, R.	Rogers, D.	A. Large, D.
BOROUGHS.				
West Elizabeth	60	64	30	41
Chartiers	58	54	39	76
Mansfield	60	47	54	28
TOWNSHIPS				
Mifflin, 1 p	38	30	122	156
Mifflin, 2 p	69	111	75	121
Mifflin, 3 p	63	57	66	69
Robinson, 1 p	31	28	15	33
Robinson, 2 p	93	38	43	35
Moon	94	70	92	74
Baldwin, 1 p	38	49	12	90
Baldwin, 2 p	111	55	86	138
Upper St. Clair	56	19	80	47
Lower St. Clair	72	103	78	212
North Fayette	83	44	121	77
South Fayette	120	48	100	35
Neville	29	19	17	7
Jefferson	163	70	207	138
Chartiers	144	86	154	119
Findley	74	67	135	126
Snowden	97	63	74	50
Crescent	18	15	30	29
Union	103	105	53	55
Stowe	44	18	63	44
Scott, 1 p	30	18	46	39
Scott, 2 p	38	11	57	37

ARIZONA.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 8.—H. J. Stevens was elected delegate to Congress from Arizona by about two hundred majority.

CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT.

(Official.)

DISTRICTS.	R. Negley.	D. Hopkins.	I. Howard.
PITTSBURGH.			
1st ward, 1 p	17	135	
1st ward, 2 p	82	65	
1st ward, 3 p	62	53	
2d ward, 1 p	81	31	
2d ward, 2 p	108	77	
2d ward, 3 p	51	80	
3d ward, 1 p	46	49	
3d ward, 2 p	78	94	
4th ward, 1 p	75	59	
4th ward, 2 p	60	94	
4th ward, 3 p	80	62	
5th ward, 1 p	28	90	
5th ward, 2 p	28	157	
5th ward, 3 p	25	131	
6th ward, 1 p	86	111	1
6th ward, 2 p	104	98	1
6th ward, 3 p	133	123	
6th ward, 4 p	37	35	
7th ward, 1 p	103	84	2
7th ward, 2 p	134	73	2
7th ward, 3 p	71	60	
8th ward, 1 p	58	91	
8th ward, 2 p	69	64	
8th ward, 3 p	76	55	
8th ward, 4 p	93	67	2
9th ward, 1 p	47	92	
9th ward, 2 p	75	80	
9th ward, 3 p	26	108	
10th ward, 1 p	46	178	
10th ward, 2 p	43	81	
11th ward, 1 p	60	68	
11th ward, 2 p	139	93	
11th ward, 3 p	54	64	3
11th ward, 4 p	54	69	
12th ward, 1 p	42	97	
12th ward, 2 p	68	74	
12th ward, 3 p	30	65	
12th ward, 4 p	64	151	
13th ward, 1 p	60	70	
13th ward, 2 p	80	112	
13th ward, 3 p	41	60	
14th ward, 1 p	71	107	
14th ward, 2 p	44	34	
14th ward, 3 p	48	36	
14th ward, 4 p	42	43	
14th ward, 5 p	68	70	2
15th ward, 1 p	40	73	2
15th ward, 2 p	51	66	8
15th ward, 3 p	57	100	6
16th ward, 1 p	28	103	4
16th ward, 2 p	21	41	2
16th ward, 3 p	50	46	2
16th ward, 4 p	44	30	
16th ward, 5 p	38	66	1
17th ward, 1 p	79	84	1
17th ward, 2 p	73	117	6
17th ward, 3 p	78	103	1
17th ward, 4 p	43	83	1
18th ward	39	74	6
19th ward, 1 p	93	31	
19th ward, 2 p	72	53	
19th ward, 3 p	70	73	1
20th ward, 1 p	56	51	
20th ward, 2 p	107	40	2
20th ward, 3 p	46	71	1
21st ward, 1 p	98	197	1
21st ward, 2 p	13	36	
21st ward, 3 p	60	60	3
22d ward, 1 p	76	36	
22d ward, 2 p	41	31	
23d ward, 1 p	43	49	
23d ward, 2 p	84	69	
24th ward, 1 p	99	107	
24th ward, 2 p	35	57	
25th ward, 1 p	53	97	
25th ward, 2 p	59	112	2
25th ward, 3 p	77	101	2
26th ward, 1 p	89	67	
26th ward, 2 p	84	161	
26th ward, 3 p	86	62	
26th ward, 4 p	95	62	
27th ward, 1 p	23	231	
27th ward, 2 p	46	62	6
28th ward, 1 p	101	84	
28th ward, 2 p	64	74	
28th ward, 3 p	69	96	
29th ward, 1 p	83	71	1
29th ward, 2 p	104	119	
30th ward, 1 p	92	75	
30th ward, 2 p	71	84	
31st ward	66	66	
32d ward, 1 p	118	68	1
32d ward, 2 p	79	66	
33d ward	22	96	
34th ward	32	157	
35th ward, 1 p	54	45	1
35th ward, 2 p	29	47	
36th ward, 1 p	50	126	
36th ward, 2 p	48	49	
37th ward, 1 p	42	51	3
37th ward, 2 p	57	56	3
BOROUGHS.			
Mansfield	42	35	6
Chartiers	45	83	1
Braddocks	115	89	
West Elizabeth	49	40	10
TOWNSHIPS.			
Chartiers	111	149	
Union	66	73	17
Scott, 1 p	24	38	6
Scott, 2 p	33	41	1
Stowe	22	57	2
Robinson, 1 p	28	33	
Robinson, 2 p	55	44	2
Upper St. Clair	39	60	2
Lower St. Clair	64	230	2
Baldwin, 1 p	37	86	2
Baldwin, 2 p	62	137	2
Wilkins, 1 p	73	52	
Wilkins, 2 p	69	69	21
Penn	109	113	6
Snowden	82	50	7
Mifflin, 1 p	23	148	
Mifflin, 2 p	67	119	1
Mifflin, 3 p	56	75	1
Jefferson	92	148	46
	7,820	9,484	

Hopkin's maj..........1,664

(Official.)

FIFTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

DISTRICTS.	Christy, R.	Samp	J.H. Large, D.	Ludwig, D.
BOROUGHS.				
McKeesport, 1 p	125	113	143	131
McKeesport, 2 p	124	84	109	72
McKeesport, 3 p	34	38	73	75
Braddocks	79	137	65	122
Elizabeth	113	84	122	70
Tarentum	118	28	105	20
Millvale	85	131	36	68
Verona	42	26	41	25
Etna	117	139	74	84
Sharpsburg	148	101	237	192
Sewickley	204	23	118	51
Bellevue	77	65	26	11
TOWNSHIPS.				
Leet	70	65	25	22
Plum	109	70	138	98
Penn	134	125	107	98
Elizabeth, 1 p	49	63	105	82
Elizabeth, 2 p	53	52	39	37
Elizabeth, 3 p	56	34	43	19
Elizabeth, 4 p	82	70	33	19
Franklin	28	34	43	50
Ross, 1 p	69	58	26	27
Ross, 2 p	32	34	78	80
McCandless	22	26	69	70
East Deer	130	85	90	44
West Deer	94	74	53	32
Shaler, 1 p	46	114	7	76
Shaler, 2 p	35	45	25	34
Fawn	53	48	14	9
Wilkins, 1 p	82	80	30	28
Wilkins, 2 p	80	77	71	76
Patton, 1 p	46	43	33	31
Patton, 2 p	62	48	66	50
North Versailes	91	61	195	165
South Versailes, 1p	No election held.			
South Versailes, 2p	48	42	23	17
South Versailes, 3p	27	26	49	48
Pine	47	44	58	55
Indiana, 1 p	70	79	62	69
Indiana, 2 p	68	88	47	66
Richland	51	35	51	34
Hampton	64	62	54	54
Marshall	10	13	44	53
Harrison	88	126	82	121
Lincoln	80	65	49	39
Forward	38	46	112	76
Killbuck, 1 p	84	48	45	24
Killbuck, 2 p	36	92	36	93
Ohio	43	43	38	39
Reserve	17	19	42	76
Sewickley	17	17	15	14

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, November 7.—The official count of the Congressional votes of the Fourth district gives the election to Frost, Republican, by a small majority.

CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT.

(Official.)

	Rep. Bayne.	Dem. Cochran.	Ind. Purviance.
ALLEGHENY.			
1st ward, 1 p	289	189	142
2d ward, 1 p	65	49	66
2d ward, 2 p	124	85	115
2d ward, 3 p	126	94	78
2d ward, 4 p	58	52	45
3d ward, 1 p	89	63	48
3d ward, 2 p	106	73	78
3d ward, 3 p	72	46	32
3d ward, 4 p	95	128	2
3d ward, 5 p	115	122	5
4th ward, 1 p	79	65	95
4th ward, 2 p	69	53	72
4th ward, 3 p	65	100	38
4th ward, 4 p	98	144	32
5th ward, 1 p	72	66	34
5th ward 2 p	95	107	114
5th ward, 3 p	61	48	29
6th ward, 1 p	68	136	115
6th ward, 2 p	62	113	54
6th ward, 3 p	54	90	42
7th ward, 1 p	38	189	1
7th ward, 2 p	83	165	4
7th ward, 3 p	31	80	9
8th ward, 1 p	93	83	5
8th ward, 2 p	63	33	11
9th ward, 1 p	94	135	17
10th ward	33	41	28
11th ward	83	70	24
BOROUGHS.			
Bellevue	65	12	18
Millvale	88	37	43
McKeesport, 1 p	104	121	34
McKeesport, 2 p	77	67	51
McKeesport, 3 p	34	70	6
Sewickley	121	75	68
Sharpsburg	92	187	63
Tarentum	32	14	94
Elizabeth	86	72	50
Etna	116	62	35
Verona	25	25	16
TOWNSHIPS.			
North Fayette	38	60	71
South Fayette	49	26	79
Moon	61	86	25
Findley	71	118	15
Crescent	19	27	1
Shaler, 1 p	87	19	14
Shaler, 2 p	22	24	24
Elizabeth, 1 p	64	72	17
Elizabeth, 2 p	57	37	2
Elizabeth, 3 p	21	17	42
Elizabeth, 4 p	57	19	28
South Versailes, 1 p	No election held.		
South Versailes, 2 p	42	17	6
South Versailes, 3 p	27	47	1
North Versailes	54	176	22
East Deer	84	37	54
West Deer	57	31	40
Fawn	33	9	20
Forward	41	78	24
Franklin	32	45	3
Hampton	50	51	18
Harrison	111	57	40
Indiana, 1 p	39	61	40
Indiana, 2 p	85	42	12
Kilbuck, 1 p	39	27	47
Kilbuck, 2 p	76	40	14
Lincoln	38	40	39
Leet	32	18	43
Marshall	14	48	2
McCandless	16	68	15
Neville	21	6	9
Patton, 1 p	29	25	22
Patton, 2 p	41	55	15
Ohio	35	38	9
Pine	8	51	45
Plum	56	96	55
Ross, 1 p	46	25	27
Ross, 2 p	31	73	9
Reserve	49	34	11
Richland	26	35	26
Sewickley	18	10	4
Total	4,996	5,206	2,803

Cochran's maj. over Bayne......210

(Official.)

SENATORIAL—44th DISTRICT.

DISTRICTS.	Rep. Newmeyer.	Dem. Routh.
PITTSBURGH.		
16th ward, 1 p	35	95
16th ward, 2 p	23	40
16th ward, 3 p	46	51
16th ward, 4 p	42	34
16th ward, 5 p	14	92
17th ward, 1 p	74	88
17th ward, 2 p	89	117
17th ward, 3 p	77	108
17th ward, 4 p	47	80
18th ward	54	74
19th ward, 1 p	85	37
19th ward, 2 p	68	58
19th ward, 3 p	62	86
20th ward, 1 p	36	75
20th ward, 2 p	70	81
20th ward, 3 p	43	75
21st ward, 1 p	119	184
21st ward, 2 p	29	18
21st ward, 3 p	65	59
22d ward, 1 p	70	42
22d ward, 2 p	40	34
37th ward, 1 p	51	50
37th ward, 2 p	56	68
BOROUGHS.		
Braddock's	85	122
Etna	127	76
Elizabeth	132	73
Millvale	88	69
McKeesport, 1st ward	131	128
McKeesport, 2d ward	125	70
McKeesport, 3d ward	34	76
Tarentum	117	20
Sharpsburg	153	188
Verona	41	26
TOWNSHIPS.		
Franklin	35	43
Leet	72	21
Plum	105	103
Penn	142	92
Elizabeth, 1 p	80	73
Elizabeth, 2 p	60	36
Elizabeth, 3 p	63	16
Elizabeth, 4 p	84	18
Ross, 1 p	70	27
Ross, 2 p	39	71
McCandless	30	69
East Deer	129	44
West Deer	94	33
Shaler, 1 p	45	78
Shaler, 2 p	36	35
Fawn	53	9
Wilkins, 1 p	78	53
Wilkins, 2 p	61	103
Patton, 1 p	27	50
Patton, 2 p	53	61
North Versailles	43	213
South Versailles, 1 p	No election held.	
South Versailles, 2 p	43	22
South Versailles, 3 p	27	48
Pine	47	55
Indiana, 1 p	74	65
Indiana, 2 p	91	49
Richland	52	35
Hampton	64	54
Marshall	10	53
Harrison	89	120
Lincoln	82	39
Forward	65	78
Sewickley	21	10
Total	4,392	4,370

Newmeyer's majority............22

(Official.)

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.

DISTRICTS.	Roswell, R.	Zern, D.
5th ward, 1 p	29	99
5th ward, 2 p	27	153
5th ward, 3 p	25	138
9th ward, 1 p	31	105
9th ward, 2 p	62	99
9th ward, 3 p	16	118
10th ward, 1 p	33	108
10th ward, 2 p	40	83
12th ward, 1 p	58	75
12th ward, 2 p	66	68
12th ward, 3 p	34	58
12th ward, 4 p	65	143
	489	1,295

Zern's majority............806

The great painting of "St. Anthony," Murillo, has been stolen from the cathedral in Seville, Spain.

A dispatch from Rome says the Pope intended to receive a deputation on Friday morning, but fainted on entering the hall. The physicians declared his indisposition slight.

The trotting stallion Manhattan, at Newburg, valued at $20,000, was fatally injured on Saturday by running away.

THE COURTS.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

G. M. Gillespie was convicted of embezzlement, James H. Robinson, prosecutor.

John Frazier was acquitted of a charge of horse stealing, John Hemington prosecutor.

William E. Garing, charged by James Campbell with larceny from the person was acquitted.

John James plead nolle contendere to selling liquor without license, George Hunter prosecutor.

Ellen Denny, charged by E. Chester with Sunday liquor selling was allowed a nolle pros.

Wm. Dowling plead guilty to selling liquor without license, Geo. Hunter prosecutor. Alex. Law ditto. Same prosecutor.

Zacharias and Wm. Oskins, of Braddocks plead guilty of a violation of the local option law. Same prosecutor.

Phillip Zimmerman plead guilty on two indictments and was allowed a nolle pros. on two more for selling liquor to minors.

Henry Schmidt was acquitted of two charges of illegal liquor selling and the prosecutor, V. K. McElhaney, the prosecutor was mulcted in the costs.

John Lynch was convicted of a charge of assault and battery but recommended to mercy. John Ehrl prosecutor.

Conrad Speidel, charged by Joseph Turner with illegal liquor selling plead nolo contendere.

Henry Kolzern is on trial charged by A. C. Hays with perjury.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the case of William Hays vs. Henry Long, a verdict was returned for the plaintiff in the sum of $196 20.

In the case of Wm. Brightwell vs. Annie Brightwell, a libel in divorce, for alleged adultery. Verdict for libellant.

Wm. A. Vanhorn vs. David Stone; action to recover for board. Verdict for plaintiff for $79 92.

Casey & Fogarty vs. Francis Kennedy; action for liquors sold. Verdict for plaintiffs for $250 68.

In the matter of voluntary assignment of L. B. Shlesinger to John Morrow, the bond of the assignee in the sum of five thousand dollars was approved, and inventory and appraisement were filed.

Wilhelmina Pickert vs. David Conley, guardian of Johanna Pickert; action by a mother against a minor. On trial.

Sterling Bonsall vs. Byers & Co., another oil case, similar to the ones reported in the Supreme Court recently. On trial.

District Court—Judge White.

J. G. Steinhauser vs. Herman Straub, an action for damages for malicious prosecution. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of one hundred dollars.

C. Sidney Morris & Co. vs. Cameron, Weber & Co. On motion of plaintiffs' attorney, record amended by striking therefrom the name of Dr. J. Cameron, and inserting in the place thereof the name of J. Campbell, as one of the defendants.

George Finley vs. the city of Pittsburgh. Bill in equity in regard to the rising main contract, the court appointed J. G. McConnell, Esq., Examiner, to take testimony, and report the same to the Court.

In the case of Anastasia Carroll et al. vs. Bell & Weir, and W. A. Reed and Joseph Guicy, the Court ordered a non-suit, on the ground that the evidence did not maintain the action. The action was for damages for the death of prosecutrix's husband.

Patrick Donahue, who was also injured at the same time, brought suit, and the same judgment was ordered in his case. The cause of the action was reported yesterday.

On motion of T. C. Lazear, Esq., J. H. McCreery and F. H. Agnew, of the Beaver county bar, were admitted to practice in this Court.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Paul W. Garfield, bankrupt, Titusville. Leave granted H. C. Johns. Esq., to withdraw the original contract between Charles Irwin and Paul W. Garfield for the sale of certain real estated situated in Venango county, Pennsylvania, together with the assignment to D. D. Williams, and to file in its place a certified copy.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The day was consumed by the trial of Williams the alleged embezzler of the funds of the Conneautville National Bank.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Williams Mercur and Gordon.

Catharine Realf vs. Richard Realf. Petition for an order on Richard Realf, directing him to pay a reasonable counsel fee and the costs of the appeal. A rule to show cause was granted, returnable Saturday.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

A NEW Lutheran Church was dedicated at Wilmore, Cambria county on Sunday last.

TYRONE gas works are now in full blast, and the citizens are jubilant at the thoughts of having no more coal oil explosions.

A YOUNG man named Edward Davis was killed by coupling pit wagons one day last week, in a mine near Irwin's station;

The Pottsville and Palo Alto rolling mill, Schuylkill county, are still idle, the men refusing to accept a reduction in wages.

COPPER ore has been found on the farm of K. Cassel, about one mile east of Schuylkill, close to the Perkiomen railroad, Montgomery county.

PETER KOONS, of Snake Spring township, Bedford county, shot a grey eagle, one day recently, that measured eight feet across the wings.

A YOUNG man named Gage, residing near Brockwayville, Jefferson county, fell upon a pitchfork the other day and received fatal injuries.

THE idle coal fields around Gallitzin, Cambria county, will soon be operated by an eastern company, recently formed. This will be good news to the miners

MR. G. K. UBER, of Springfield township, last week, left upon our table a radish fourteen inches long, sixteen inches in circumference and weighing seven and a half pounds. We thought it a pretty big one, until John P. McKinley showed us one raised in his garden, which is forty-two inches long, twenty-seven inches in circumference, and weighing nearly twenty-five pounds. It is a mammoth specimen, and by far the largest we have ever seen or heard of.—Mercer Dispatch.

Mr. McKinley is one of the most energetic Democrats in the Northwest, and he thought it was a good year to raise big radishes.

J. P. McKINLEY has one of the finest suburban residences in this vicinity. He is located directly on top of "the mountain," on the road leading to the S. & A. depot. The location is delightful and the surroundings all that could be desired. He has a commanding view of the surrounding country in every direction, those to the south and the east being especially delightful. His house, out-buildings and yards, are models of stability, convenience and comfort.—He has an abundance of fruit, soft water, good out lots, and everything calculated to make a home desirable.—Mercer Dispatch,

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THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, November 12, 1874.

REMARKS—Trade, generally speaking, is moving along steadily, presenting nothing very new or important; so far as the leading articles are concerned we have but few changes to notice. Produce—The market contains an ample supply of the various products that come under this heading, prices, as usual, being governed by demand and supply. Flour—The market appears weaker; the supply was ample and sales were moderate; report says that certain dealers were willing to make concessions on round lots; the mills are running to their full capacity and are doing a good business besides manufacturing a very superior article of flour. Bacon—The market is a dull one, but as stocks are reported light no further decline has been made; the weather so far has not been considered favorable for packing. Potatoes—The receipts continue very large; during the past month over three hundred thousand bushels were received; prices have undergone no change. Butter is dull; the demand has fallen off; prices are weak but no lower; the stock on hand is considered ample. Cheese is firm with a fair amount coming in.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	2,506	Apples, bbls	312
Potatoes, bush	13,285	Butter, pkgs	50
Oats, sks	2,006	Hay, bales	443
Wheat, sks	1,038	Corn, sks	340
Rye, sks		Bacon, tcs	10
Cheese, bxs	520	Barley, sks	831
Ice, tons	20		

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

APPLE BUTTER—The receipts were fair and so was the demand; so far as relates to prices we have no change to note, viz: 60@65c.

APPLES—The receipts are coming in more freely; there is also an improved demand; the current rates are, common to fair $1 50@2 00; prime to choice $2 50@3 00 per barrel.

ALES—Dealers report a dull market, sales for some time past being restricted; the asking rates are, India ale $11 00; porter $10 00; X X ale $10 00; X ale $9 00; half barrels in proportion; Bass' English ale unchanged.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The supply in the market is considered ample; dealers report sales of Alcohol at $2 10@2 25 per gallon; Highwines $1 03@1 05 per gallon.

ASHES—We have not a single new feature to note; the demand was limited and prices unchanged.

BEANS—Dealers report a light demand and light stocks to operate on; the tendency is to lower figures; we quote medium at $2 00@2 10; white Francis $2 25@2 30 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—We have to report a quiet market and a moderate demand for local purposes at 3½@4c per pound.

BEESWAX—The market was devoid of animation, with sales to a moderate extent at 28@33c per pound.

BAGGING—In ample supply; the rates for Penn Mill are, two bushel 35c; two and a half do 40c; three do 48c each.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Dealers report a steady demand; the card rates are: ¼ pound cans $1 50 per dozen; ½ pound cans $3 00; 1 pound cans $5 50; 5 pound cans $26 00, 10 pound boxes 40c per pound.

BROOM CORN—Dealers report very light receipts and reduced stock. Prices just now are too unsettled to quote correctly.

BUTTER—Prices have been uniform for some days, and prices may be said to be at a standstill; we quote prime to choice roll at 27@30c per pound; common to fair 10@15c. Retailers generally complain of a hard market.

CHESTNUTS—Owing to low prices the receipts have fallen off very materially; we quote at $2 50@3 per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Dealers report the demand improving; the supply, however, is fully up with the demand; prices are unchanged, with sales at $10, 12@15 per barrel.

CHEESE—Dealers report a good demand, with a fair supply in the market; we quote Ohio factory 16@16½c; New York goshen 17@17½c; Ohio Sweitzer 17@18c.

CONNELLSVILLE COKE—The market is well supplied; prices are weak and unsatisfactory, viz: $2 50@3 per ton.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Unchanged, with sales at $7 50@7 75 per case.

EGGS—The market was firm, with a good demand for fresh ones at 29@30c per dozen.

FLOUR—With an ample supply in the market, prices were scarcely so firm; the present rates are: St. Louis $7 25@8; choice brands white winter wheat $6 75@7 25; Wisconsin $5 75; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; red winter new $5 75@6 50; rye flour $5 75; Graham flour $6 50; corn meal $3 75; oat meal $7 25@8 00 per barrel.

FISH—The market is steady and prices are not materially changed. We quote as follows: No. 1 extra mess mackerel per barrel $25; No. 1 mess do $23; extra No. 1 shore $20; extra No. 1 bay $15; No. 1 bay $14; extra No. 2 $14; No. 2 bay $12; new No. 3 $11; Georges codfish, medium per 100, $6 50; large do per 100, $7 00; white fish $6 50; lake herring $4 35; Labrador herring $9

GRAIN—There was a decided improvement in the grain market, and buyers were decidedly more disposed to operate. The following are the rates: Wheat—Transactions in wheat were very active at unchanged prices; we quote choice Kentucky and Illinois white at $1 35@1 38 per bush; Michigan white $1 22@1 25; Ohio do $1 18@1 20; Anchor $1 18; Ohio and Pennsylvania fed winter $1 12@1 15 per bushel. Corn—Dealers report a steady market and a firmer feeling. Old corn is scarce and prices nominal at 80@83c per bushel for shelled; 82@85c for ear; mixed 78c; new is active at 66@69 for shelled; 65@67c for ear. Oats—There is a firmer feeling in the market and holders are asking an advance; white 59@60c; mixed 55½@58c. Barley—The market was an active one; prices are nominal for most descriptions. We quote: spring at $1 12@1 15 for No. 2; No. 1 Fall at $1 25@1 30 per bushel.

GROCERIES—The market since our last has undergone no special change, as relates to prices or demand. Sugars appears to be less favored, most holders being willing to accept a slight decline. Coffees are also weak. The current rates are as follows:

Green Coffees—Fancy 24½c; choice 23½c; prime 22c; good 20c; Java 33c per lb.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers 26c; Rio in bulk, 25½c. Java 37c per lb.

Sugars—Standard A 10¾c; Standard B 10½c; Standard extra C 10¼c; Standard hards 11½c; Franklin extra C 10c; American extra C, 9c; Atlantic C, 9¼c; Cuba 9c; Porto Rico 9½@9⅞c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Candles—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine 15c.

Spices—Allspice 17½@18½c per lb; Cassia 40@45c per lb; nutmegs $1 35@1 40 per lb; cloves 55c per lb; pepper 27@28c per lb.

Molasses—Strictly choice New Orleans 88c; prime 85c; good 83c; Demerara 65c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 8½c; Patna 7½@8c; Rangoon 7¼c.

Raisins—Layers $3 40 per box; valentia 11½c per lb; currants 7½c per lb; prunes 13@13½c per lb.

Starch—Common 5½c; silver gloss 9¾c; corn 10½c.

Soda—Bi-carb 6c per 19 lb kegs; Bi-carb 8c per lb papers.

Soaps—Babbit's Best 10c; Babbit's New York City 10c; Russian $6; Shat I. O. V. $5 75; Persian $3 53; Colgate's Palm, ⅜s and ¼s, $4 75; Colgate's Assistant Toilet $4 50; Colgate's C. C. C. $1 75; Erbra Wax 7c; Olive 6c; S. E. & Co.'s Sun. Wax 5c; Woman's Friend 5½c; Scrubbing 4c; Park Co.'s Toilet, per box, 3 d. $1 75; Park Co.'s Glycerine, per box, 3 dozen, $1 75; Park Co.'s Honey $1 75; Cashmere Boquet, per grs, $36.

RYE—The market was not active; prices are nominal at $1@1 05 per bushel.

HAY—The receipts have fallen off; the result is a firm market; prices are looking up; we quote baled on track at $18, 20@22 per ton.

HOMINY—Steady with sales at $5 per barrel.

POULTRY—Steady; live chickens 45@60c per pair; dressed active at 10@13c per lb; turkeys 12@15c per lb.

POTATOES—We can report continued heavy receipts with large transactions; the current rates are peach blows 85@88c per bushel by the car; medium 70@80c; sweets are in demand and steady; Jersey, $4@4 50; Baltimore $3@3 50 per barrel.

ONIONS—Are in fair demand at $3 75@4 per bushel.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—The market is noted for being a quiet one; Hams 13½c; shoulders 9@11c; breakfast bacon 13½@13¾c; dried beef 14@14½c; beef tongues $7@7 50 per dozen; rib sides 14½c; clear rib sides 14½c; mess pork $22; ham sausages 10c; lard, tierces, 14½c; half barrels 15c; buckets do 15⅜; in 3-lb caddies 16½c; in 5-lb. do 16c; in 3-lb. pails 17c; in 5-lb do 16¾c; in 6 lb do 16½c per lb.

RAGS—Are quoted at 2¾@3c per lb.

TALLOW—Scarce; market firm at country 7@7½c; city 8@8½c per lb.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, November 12, 1874.

REMARKS—There was a quiet market yesterday, with little change from the former quotations. The price of crude in outsides lines at wells closed a trifle stronger. In other respects the market is unchanged.

CRUDE.

We quote United at wells at 50@52½c; at river 80@82½c; Union at wells 47½@50c; outside lines at wells 45@47½c.

Sales as follows are reported from

PARKER'S.

6,000 bbls United at wells	52½c
4,500 bbls United at wells	51¼c
10,500 bbls Union at wells	50 c
1,000 bbls Union at wells	50 c
2,500 bbls Union at wells	47½c
2,000 bbls Karns' at wells	45 c
2,000 bbls Karns' at wells	45 c

REFINED.

The market for refined does not improve materially, but continues slow and at unsatisfactory prices. We quote standard white on cars at 8¾@8⅞c.

NEW YORK.

Refined rules at 11¼c bid for prompt delivery.

PHILADELPHIA.

Refined spot and prompt delivery is quoted at 10¾c.

OIL BARRELS

The market continues dull and prices are unchanged at $1 40 for city make and $1 30 for country.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, November 11.—The Courier says: There was little change from previous prices, but the market was more active. On the upper road there was not much doing, with prices ranging from 77½ to 80c, according to pipe. On the lower road 60c was bid and 65c asked, with sales at 62½c; in the river district there was considerable doing, but at the close there was a shade weaker feeling; 50c was bid for United and 52½c asked, closing quiet.

Sales were reported at

UPPER ROAD.

1,000 bbls Titusville	77½c
1,500 bbls do	80 c
1,500 bbls Church Run	77½c

LOWER ROAD.

770 bbls spot	62½c
2,000 bbls spot	75 c

PARKER'S.

2,000 bbls Union at wells	47½c
1,000 bbls Union at wells	50 c
10,506 bbls United at wells	50 c
4,500 bbls United at wells	51¼c
6,000 bbls United at wells	52½c
1,000 bbls United at wells	45 c
2,000 bbls Karns' at wells	45 c
2,000 bbls Relief at wells	45 c

NEW YORK, November 11.—Closing of the 10th.—Petroleum was without decided change; there is a quiet market; sales are 1,000 barrels crude in bulk at 5½c, and 2,500 barrels city naphtha at 10½c; refined is quoted at 11½c; cases at 16½@17c for shipment; for Philadelphia delivery there is a very dull market, with refined at 10¾c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, November 11.—Market very weak and dull; held at 65@70c.

PARKER'S LANDING, November 11.—Market quiet and firm; United 50@51½c; outside lines 46½@47½c.

TIDIOUTE, November 11.—Market quiet at 45c at wells.

OIL CITY, November 11.—The market is dull; held at 72½@75c.

ROUSEVILLE, November 11.—Market quiet and dull; quoted at 70c.

TITUSVILLE, November 11.—Market dull and nothing doing; nominally at 77½@80c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11.—Market quiet; S. W. 10¾c; crude 4¾c; cases 16c; sales none; futures not quoted.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Nov. 12, 1874.

CATTLE.

REMARKS—The unusually light run of cattle this week—being 246 cars less than last week—has caused a rapid advance in prices, and all grades are held from 50 to 75 cents per cwt. higher than our last quotations. The very heavy receipts for the preceding six weeks caused a decline every week until prices got down to such a low ebb that shippers could not forward their stock, and consequently this week they kept them at home, and the desired advance in prices has been obtained, but should the run be heavy next week, as we think it will, it will hardly be possible to maintain such an advance as has been made. We would, therefore, advise our friends to be careful in their purchases and not base them upon the quotations of the market we give this week. The run of cattle was heaviest in the common and medium grades, there being but a light supply of good heavy fat cattle. There were no Texans in the market of any account. We heard of one sale of good fat smooth cattle weighing 1,700 lbs at $7 12½, about the highest price that has been obtained for some time.

The following were the current rates for the various grades:

PRICES.

Choice 1,400 lbs	$6 50 @6 62½
Choice 1,300 lbs	5 75 @6 00
Choice 1,200 lbs	5 37 @5 62½
Choice 1,100 lbs	4 62½@5 12½
Choice 1,000 lbs	4 00 @4 25
Texans	2 00 @3 00
Bulls	2 25 @3 00

HOGS.

On Monday the market opened at 7c for the best Philadelphian hogs and 6¼ to 6⅜c for best Yorkers, but since then has declined about 25c per cwt. The run was sixteen cars short of last week, but was enough for the demand.

The following are the closing rates.

PRICES.

Best Philadelphia	$6 60@6 75
Mixed	6 30@6 40
Best Yorkers	6 00@6 25
Light do	5 75@5 90

SHEEP.

There was a very light supply of sheep on the market, under which the market advanced about 37½c per cwt. The prospects look favorable for a fair market next week with prices the same as we quote below.

Following are the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra 95 to 100 lbs	$4 87@5 12½
Good do do do	4 50@4 75
Fair 80 to 90 lbs	4 00@4 50
Common 70 to 75 lbs	3 50@3 75

Receipts—301 cars of cattle; 246 cars of hogs; 54 cars of sheep. Sales of cattle, 3,045.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Nov. 12, 1874.

CATTLE.

REMARKS—The market generally presented nothing very new or important. Prices differed but slightly from those current at the date of our last report. There was a material falling off in the supply during the past two weeks. This has in a great measure assisted prices to a certain extent. The effect of this was the market was stronger and prices were a shade better, say from ⅛ to ¼c better. The number on sale all told was between 900 and 1,000 head. This is below the usual run, which generally range from 1,400 to 1,500 head. The supply, however, was fully up with the demand. As usual, the largest portion of the offerings were of the common and medium grades.

The following are the rates for the various kinds:

PRICES.

Extra butchers', fine and smooth	$6 75@7 00
Prime do fine and smooth	6 25@6 50
Medium to good do do	5 50@6 00
Common to fair	4 50@5 00
Old cows, &c	3 00@3 50
Bulls, &c., as to quality	2 50@3 25

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply of sheep and lambs was comparatively light. The demand, however, was limited, as butchers were evidently indifferent about taking hold, being disposed to hold back. This, however, is no more than is expected taking the season of the year into consideration. Pork will have its day. As usual, all the choice lots of sheep and lambs were picked up early in the day. Sales were made at the following: Sheep, prime to extra $5@5 25 per cwt.; some lots were held at $5 50, but we heard of no sales above $5 25; medium to good $4@4 50; common $1 50@2 per head. Lambs were in good demand, with sales at $2@4 50 per head, or about 5@6c per pound, as per quality and condition.

HOGS.

The demand is improving; prices, however, are considered to steep for packers. Sales were made at 5¾@6⅛c per lb gross. None of our packers have yet entered the market. They are waiting to see what will turn up.

VEAL CALVES.

There is a scarcity of good veal calves, and prices are firm and higher; may be quoted at 6½@7c for good to prime, averaging from 125 to 150 lbs, and common ones, although not plenty, are not much inquired for, and are ranging from 5@5½ cents. Good veals, however, as already intimated, are selling readily at full rates.

MILCH COWS.

There was a full supply of milch cows and calves on sale, which were sold at the following figures, the prices being governed by their qualities as milkers:

PRICES.

Prime cows, with calves	$50 00@60 00
Good cows, with calves	40 00@45 00
Fair cows, with calves	35 00@40 00
Common	25 00@30 00

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, November 11.—Customs receipts $164,000. Treasury disbursements $434,000. Sterling firm at 485 for sixty days, and 488¼@488¾ for sight.

Gold opened and closed at 110¼. Carrying rates were 1, 1½ and 2 per cent and flat. Money closed at 2½@3½ per cent. off from the highest point of the day. Clearings $28,617,000. Governments strong. Railroad bonds firm and in request. State bonds quiet and closed strong.

Stocks advanced ¼@⅜ per cent. in early dealings, but after the first Board became heavy and prices declined ¼ to ⅞ per cent. in the entire list. During the last hour the market was weak for all but Lake Shore, and generally closed at lowest prices of the day. The decline was most marked in Erie, Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Ohio and Mississippi and C. C. and I. C. Transactions aggregated 150,000 shares, of which 11,000 were Western Union, 19,000 Pacific Mail, 6,000 Erie, 35,000 Lake shore, 23,000 Union Pacific, 18,000 O. and M. and 1,000 C. C. and I. C.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, November 11.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; receipts 2,690 bales; futures closed barely steady; sales of 24,000 bales as follows, November 14½@14 17-32c; December 14 21-32c; January 14 15-16c; February 15¼@15 9-32c; March 15 9-16@15 19-32c; April 15 13-16@15 27-32c; May 16 3-32@16⅛c; June 16 11-32@16⅜c; July 16 9-16@16 19-32. Flour in moderate demand; prices unchanged; receipts 18,000 barrels. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; receipts 54,000 bushels; No. 1 spring $1 15@1 25; No. 2 do old $1 10@1 15; No. 3 do $1 03@05; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 10; amber $1 23@1 28. Rye flour firm at $4 10@4 60. Corn meal steady at $4 25@4 75. Rye firm at 92@95c. Barley scarce; prime Canada West held at $1 60. Malt firm. Corn heavy and lower, receipts 78,000 bushels; mixed western afloat 91½@92c; new do 83@85c. Oats firmer and less active; mixed western 63@64½c; white do 60@66c. Hay unchanged. Hops firm; 1874 38@45c. Coffee, molasses and rice dull but unchanged. Sugar 8⅛@8¼c. Petroleum dull and nominal; refined 11½c; crude 5½c; western naphtha 9@9½c. Rosin dull at $2 30@2 35. Turpentine firm at 35½c. Eggs unchanged. Pork dull at $19 75. Beef dull. Cutmeats quiet; middles firm, long clear 10½@10¾c. Lard active and firm; prime steam 14¾@15c. Butter firm; western 18@38c. Cheese steady; common to prime 12½@15¾c. Whiskey less active and unchanged.

DRY GOODS.

There was only a moderate demand for domestic goods by package, and the jobbing distribution was light. Cotton goods in steady request for small amounts. Four yard brown cottons in demand and firmly held in first hands. Fancy prints quiet but side bands active. Agents price for American madder, fancy prints, 8½c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, November 11.—Wool was in fair demand for domestic. Prices of all kinds were sustained. Desirable medium wools very scarce; more inquiry for fine fleeces. Stock moderate. Ohio and and Pennsylvania fleeces 52@55c; for medium X and XX up to 57½c; XXX Michigan and Wisconsin 48@52c; combing delaine selections 56@62c; pulled wool in steady demand at unchanged prices.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO November 11.—Flour firm; superfine $4@4 50. Wheat dull; closing steady; No 1 spring 90c; No 2 84½c cash or seller November; 86½c seller December; 72½c seller January; No. 3 81½c; rejected 76½@77c. Corn irregular closing firm; No. 2 mixed 74c cash or seller November; 72½c seller year; high mixed 75c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 47½c cash; 47@47½c seller year; rejected 45½c. Rye—demand fair and market firm; No. 1 84@85c. Barley—demand active and prices advanced; No 2 $1 18@1 21; No 2 $1 06@1 05. Pork—demand active and prices advanced to $18¼ cash or seller February; $17 65@17 70 seller year. Lard—demand fair and prices advanced to 13½c cash; 12½c seller February. Green hams 15c; average 9¾c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at 97½c. On open board in the afternoon wheat closed firm at 87@87½c seller December, Corn 74⅜c seller November, 72½@73c seller year. Oats 47½c seller year.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, November 11.—Cotton dull at 14c. Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat dull; red $1 06@1 07. Corn quiet; ear 62; shelled 64c. Oats—steady at 53@56c. Rye steady at 94c. Barley steady; No. 2 $1 25. Oils unchanged. Eggs steady at 25@26c. Butter and cheese steady. Lard scarce and firm at 13c spot; sales 12@12¾c seller year. Bulkmeats—demand fair and market firm; jobbing 7c, 7½c, 10¼@10¾c. Bacon active; shoulders 8¾@8½c; clear rib sides new 12¾c; clear 10½c. Whisky—demand good at full prices at 96c. Hogs active; fair to medium packing $6 30, sell good; packing and ex. butcher's $6 60@6 65; bulk sales $6 30@7 30.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, November 11.—Cotton active at 13@14c. Flour weak at 3¾@6¼c. Wheat dull; No. 2 red $1 04½. Corn firmer at 69@70c. Oats quiet; No. 2 53@53½c. Barley higher at $1 18@1 20. Rye quiet at 86@87c. Whisky easier at 98@99c. Pork quiet at 19½@19½c. Lard firm at 73c. Bacon firm. Hogs active; Yorkers $4 25@5 50; packing lots $6@6 30; extra $6 75. Cattle dull; native cows and heifers 2@3½c; common to prime Texan steers 1¾@4½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—Clover seed scarce at 8½@9c. Flour firmer; superfine $4 00@4 25; extra $4 75. Wheat firm; red $1 20@1 21; amber $1 23@1 25. Corn active; old yellow 92@93c; new do 75@85c. Oats moderately active; white 62@63. Petroleum steady; refined 10¾c; crude 8c; bbls 4⅜ bulk. Whiskey scarce at $1 01. Butter quiet at 28@30c. Cheese steady at 15@16½c. Eggs firm; Western 27@28c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, November 11.—Flour unchanged. Wheat—Western dull and unchanged. Corn dull and nominal at 85c. Oats quiet and firm at 62@65c. Rye dull. Hay unchanged. Provisions firm; stock light. Pork unchanged. Bacon—Shoulders 9c; clear rib 10¾@13½c. Hams unchanged. Lard 14¼@14¾c. Butter firmer; choice to fine tub 30@33c; choice roll 30c. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee nominally unchanged. Whiskey firm and scarce with improved demand at $1@1 01.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, November 11.—Flour quiet and steady; No. 1 Milwaukee 97c; No. 2 87¼c. Oats quiet; No. 2 87½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 48c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed 79c. Rye firmer and higher; No. 2 cash and December $1 21; No. 3 in store $1 01.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 11.—Flour steady at $3 00@6. Wheat steady at 95@1 10. Corn steady; ear 50c; shelled new 62@63c. Oats steady at 50@52c. Rye and barley unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, November 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No 2 white Wabash $1 17½; No. 1 amber Michigan $1 15; amber spot $1 08; No 1 red $1 11 Corn dull and lower; high mixed 77c; new 68c; low mixed new 67c; white 82½c. Oats dull; No 1 53c; No 2 51¾c; Michigan 52c; white 54½c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, November 11.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn and oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum steady; standard white car lots 9¼c; Ohio State test 11½c; small lots 1@2c higher.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, 5 P. M., November 11.—Consols for money 93¼; for account 93⅜; U. S. bonds—5-20s, '65, 106¼; do '67, 100; 10-40s, 104¼; new 5s, 103½; New York Central 95; Erie 26⅜; preferred 44. Refined petroleum 8⅜s. Linseed oil 24s 2d@25s.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £94,000.

PARIS, November 11.—Rentes 61 francs 72 centimes.

FRANKFORT, November 11.—5-20s, '62, 96⅜.

LIVERPOOL, November 11.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 7⅝@7¾d; Orleans 8⅛@8¼d; sales of 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export and 7,600 bales American. Breadstuffs quiet. Bacon—long clear middles 50s 6d; short clear 13s 6d. Hams 48s; shoulders 36s.

WOOD IN SHAPE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, November 12, 1874.

STAVES AND COOPERAGE.

The market is steady. Staves matched, with heading quoted at $30 per thousand; city made barrels are quoted at $140@145; country, $1 30@1 35; kegs, 5 gallons, $1-10 gallons, $1 25; half barrels, $1 50.

BENT WORK.

Bent rims, 1⅛ to 1¼ inch per set, $1 25; 1⅜ inch, $1 40; 1½ inch, $1 50; 1⅝ inch, $1 85; 1¾ inch, $2, 2 inch, $2 75; 2¼ inch, $3. Spokes—XX hickory 1 to 2 inch $3; do 1 to 2 inch, $3 75@4. Oak—XXX, 2¼ inch and under, per set, $3 50; 2⅝ to 3 inch, $4 50; 3¼ to 3½ inch, $5 50. Shafts—unfinished, $7 50@10 per dozen pair; finished, $10 50@15. Poles—unfinished, $9 00@15 per doz; finished, $15@21.

DIED.

HEMMICK—On Saturday, November 7, 1874, at 10 o'clock, Mrs. C. R. HEMMICK, in the 47th year of her age.

McSWIGGEN—On Tuesday, November 10, 1874, HENRY McSWIGGEN, in the 38th year of his age.

BOGGS—On Thursday morning, November 5th, at fifteen minutes past 7 o'clock, M. JENNIE BOGGS, in the 17th year of her age.

M'CORMICK—On Friday morning, November 6, at 5:30 o'clock, at her residence, No. 48 Fayette street, Allegheny City, Mrs. MARY P. M'CORMICK, wife of J. A. M'Cormick, in the 30th year of her age.

BREEZE—On Friday, November 6th, 1874, WM. BREEZE, SR., aged 54 years.

WRIGHT—On Thursday night, November 5, 1874, NANCY, wife of James Wright, in the 50th year of her age.

ROWAND—On Friday, November 6, at 7 o'clock A. M., SALLIE HOWARD, youngest daughter of Arch H. J., and Sallie M. C. Rowand, aged one year and nine months.

O'KEEFE—November 7th at 12 o'clock, at his residence, West Pittsburgh, Thirty-fourth ward, PATRICK O'KEEFE, in the 65th year of his age.

GREGG—On Tuesday evening, November 3, 1874, SARAH E. GREGG, relict of the late John Gregg, aged 38 years.

MILLER—November 3d, 1874, at his residence, 166 Taylor avenue, Allegheny City, JOHN B. MILLER, in the 20th year of his age.

NOBLE—On Wednesday, November 4, at 2 o'clock A. M., at his residence in South Pittsburgh, WM NOBLE, in the 67th year of his age.

BLACK—On Wednesday morning, November 4th, 1874, ALEXANDER BLACK, M. D., in the 61st year of his age.

FREYVOGLE—On Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock Nov. 4th, WILLIAM FREYVOGLE, in his 28th year, brother of Henry A. and John.

KERR—On Tuesday evening, November 3d, Mrs. AGNES KERR, relict of Rev. Jos. Kerr, D.D., deceased, in the 94th year of her age.

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New and Complete stock of ALBUMS, comprising every variety and style, from the Lowest Price to the Most Expensive Manufactured.
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OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO
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MARRIED.

SWICKARD—M'CURDY—November 10th, at St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., by Rev. J. S. Stuchell of Hazelwood, Pittsburgh, Mr. DANIEL SWICKARD of Monongahela City, Pa., to Miss M. L. M'CURDY of Forward Township, Allegheny county, Pa.

CHALFANT—PIRTLE—On Thursday, November 5, 1874, at Grace Church Rectory, Brooklyn Heights, New York, by the Rev. Wm. A. Snively, WILLIAM L. CHALFANT of this city, and E. ASHLEY PIRTLE daughter of Hon. Henry Pirtle, of Louisville, Ky.

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Many persons who are wanting in natural vigor endeavor to supply the deficiency by constantly dosing themselves with drugs (often of a very pernicious nature), which they are credulous enough to mistake for invigorants. There can be no doubt that many lives are shortened in this way. All that such persons require is a pure vegetable tonic which like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, also possesses the regulating properties necessary to rectify those organic disturbances which are but the result of weakness. The feeble and the nervous cannot be too earnestly advised to abandon the dangerous practice of swallowing mineral tonics, sedatives and vegetable alkaloids, which disorder the stomach and produce the most hurtful reactions and to substitute in their place this standard strengthening cordial and corrective of the numerous disorders proceeding from debility of the nervous system, as well as of the stomach, liver and bowels.

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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of JOSEPH IRWIN, late of Mifflin township, Allegheny county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate will make payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement to John M. Large, No. 64 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

W. M. IRWIN,
JAS. F. PATTERSON,
Executors.
oc17-4tW

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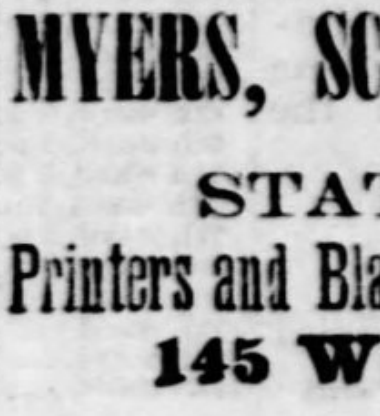

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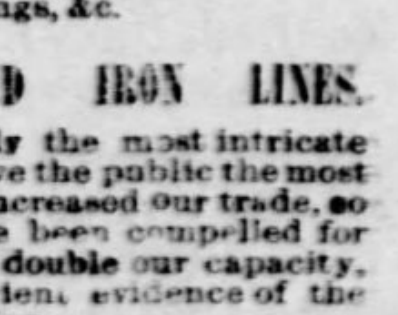

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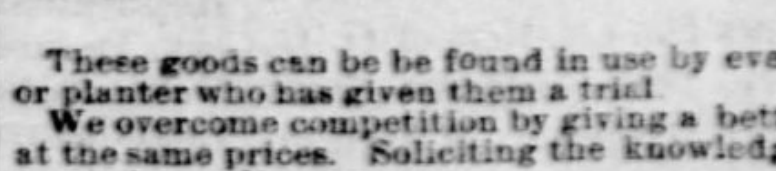

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